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* NATIONAL *
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BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Restrict the Bourgeois Right, Support Revolutionary New Things

by

P'u Chiang-hung (浦江红)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1975)

The proletarian cause of revolution under the leadership of our Party is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and the private ownership of the means of production with the public ownership of the means of production, make socialism triumph over capitalism and ultimately realize communism. This is an extremely glorious and great undertaking. Although hardships and turns and twists will be encountered in the course of implementing it, the revolutionary mass movements are bound to forge in this direction. Besides, each step forward is guided by the constantly emerging socialist new things. A great number of new things have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution, such as the birth of the revolutionary committees based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the healthy growth of a great number of successors to the proletarian cause of the revolution, the creation and popularization of the revolutionary model plays, the in-depth development of the revolution in education and public health, the perseverance of the broad masses of cadres and workers, peasants, soldiers, students and merchants in taking the "May 7" road, the growth of the barefoot doctors, the rustication of the educated youths, the consolidation of the worker-peasant-soldier contingent of Marxist theorists and so on. These socialist new things have swept clean the traces left over from the old society. They embody the in-depth development of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The socialist new things are basically antagonistic to the bourgeois right. The bourgeois right defends the outdated and reactionary economic base and the superstructure and serves the restoration of the rule of the classes on the decline and the old system which is decadent in the extreme. On the socialist economic base, the socialist new things born under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought are the young buds of communism. They are the signs of progress of the revolution and represent the orientation of the development of the socialist cause. Therefore, the emergence of every socialist new thing adds strength to the development from socialism to communism and is a strong challenge to the bourgeois right.

The socialist new things are of great and far-reaching significance in overcoming the traces of the capitalist old society, gradually reducing the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right, whittling down the soil breeding revisionism and capitalism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. The development of socialist new things signifies the weakening of the bourgeois forces, strengthening the proletarian forces, deepening the socialist revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to prevent regression and push socialism forward, we communists and all the people who want revolution must resolutely take the side of the new things. We must be good at discovering those new things which appear to be very delicate but have boundless vitality and a vast prospect for development, and we must enthusiastically eulogize, vigorously support, painstakingly cultivate and courageously defend them.

Precisely because the socialist new things play a tremendous role in gradually reducing the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right and whittling down the soil breeding revisionism and capitalism, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, the newly born bourgeois elements and their agents within the Party not only curse the revolutionary new things with the most malicious language, but also adopt a thousand and one ways to stifle the new things. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique precisely handled the revolutionary new things in this way and their aim was to oppose socialism and restore capitalism.

It was nothing strange that the class enemies attack and curse the new things. This is determined by their class nature. What merits attention is that within the revolutionary ranks, some comrades cannot correctly handle the new things, and they find fault with and make hair-splitting comments on certain shortcomings and questions emerging at the birth or in the course of development of the new things. While on the whole it is a question of understanding, it is also a question of stand in some cases. It is very dangerous for them to evaluate the new things by the old standard of judgment and criteria. We advise these comrades to immediately change their understanding. Some even have to change their stand, catch up with the rapidly developing revolutionary situation, understand the great significance of the socialist new things on the basis of combining theory and practice, and wipe out the influences of the bourgeois right in thought and in action and be promoters of the new things. Otherwise, they may glide toward the path of revisionism and sink into the mire of the bourgeoisie!

The socialist new things emerge from the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines. At present, the class struggle and the two-line struggle still continues and will exist for a long time to come. This determines that the struggle of the socialist new things on the road forward is also protracted and may even be very acute. We must maintain a sober head about this, and must thoroughly expose and criticize the reactionary words and deeds of the class enemies attacking and sabotaging the new things, and must never allow them to stir up trouble. As for some comrades within our revolutionary ranks who said or did something wrong because of insufficient understanding of the new things, we must enthusiastically help them raise their understanding and rectify their errors.

At present, the socialist revolution in our country is deepened day by day and the new things break the ground and emerge and develop vigorously like bamboo shoots after the rain. Although many obstacles will be encountered in the process of the growth of the new things, "replacement of the old with the new is a universal law which can never be resisted." The new will definitely triumph over the old, the advanced will definitely triumph over the backward and the revolutionary will definitely triumph over the reactionary. This is the general trend of historical development and cannot be resisted.

* * *

BOURGEOIS EROSION

Resist the Corrosion of the Idea of Bourgeois Right

- insights from the study of "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China"

by

Chih Shun-i (郅顺义), deputy commander of a division of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao in his "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" pointed out, "The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be taught to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." In the movement to study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, I find it particularly instructive to review this teaching of Chairman Mao's.

After the nationwide victory, is there still the necessity of preserving the style of hard struggle? In the past, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the necessity of preserving the style of hard struggle, and realized that although we have seized power, our country is still poor and blank and that in order to make our country rich and strong, we must struggle hard and spend our days of affluence as in the days of poverty. However, my thought at that time was still more on the economic side and less on the political side. Later, I studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee over again, and came to realize further that it is necessary to preserve the style of hard struggle not only in order to undertake national economic construction, but, more importantly, also in order to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Although the proletariat has seized national political power through violent revolution, the class struggle is by no means over. With victory won by the proletariat and people's consciousness raised, the class enemies are employing more invisible and cunning tactics in launching counter-attacks on the proletariat. They often change from open to covert attacks, use sugar-coated bullets instead of metal bullets, and use the decadent ideas and life style of the exploiting class to corrode and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks. This is the new feature of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is also a new type of protracted and silent struggle without the sound of gunfire. Only by preserving the political characteristics of hard struggle can we smash the attacks of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao has warned us, "There may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation."

Facts of class struggle have shown that some communists who were worthy of the name of heroes during the war years have become complacent over victory and dropped out from rank. Under the condition of victory, some of the cadres have thrown away the heirloom of hard struggle, become prisoners of the bourgeois and degenerated into new bourgeoisie. These facts have enabled us to see clearly that: A revolutionary who seeks enjoyment in life will inevitably go down politically. To preserve the style of hard struggle is definitely not a matter of saving a few pennies or a few things, still less a trifle not worthy of attention. It is an important thing bearing on whether or not we can continue revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his report to the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee Chairman Mao patiently taught us: "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous."

Why did he say the work will be more arduous? One important aspect of my experience is that in order to triumph over the bourgeois attacks and the bourgeois corrosion, it is necessary to go through a period of repeated and protracted struggle. Chairman Mao in his important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat points out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The existence of bourgeois right is the soil breeding the bourgeoisie. If we slacken ideological remolding after we have scored several victories and obtained some immunity in smashing the attacks of the class enemy, then the style of hard struggle will gradually be lost and the "immunity" will also go away, and the idea of bourgeois right will grow and develop and will drag us into the quagmire of capitalism.

I have often heard some of the comrades said, "After more than twenty years of hard struggle Chih Shun-i has not changed, and he is unlikely to change in future."

At first I also had the feeling that I have grown up in a sea of sufferings and been through tests in battle environments and peaceful environments, and I am already over 50 years old and that there would not be any serious problem with me.

However, one incident touched my mind greatly. At that time I was engaged in support-the-Left work in a factory situated in a mountain ravine which was about 5 or 6 li from my home. I had to travel the distance to and fro twice a day. At the beginning, I was still able to stand it, but, after a while, I began to feel the strain. The comrades advised me to take the car of the factory to work, and I took the advice. After riding in the car for only two days, a struggle began to take place in my mind. I recalled the war years when I frequently went without food for several days and without sleep for several nights and yet continued to take part in military actions and fought battles feeling neither hardship nor fatigue at that time. In the first couple of years, I often had to go outside for study sessions and meetings and frequently had to walk 10 or 20 li. Why is it that now I find

it hard to take after walking such a short distance? With this problem in mind, I studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching and when I recalled the scene in which my comrade-in-arms Tung Ts'un-jui, showing neither fear of hardship nor death, sacrificed himself to destroy a concealed enemy block-house, my mind became more sober. Since then, I have made a point of always thinking about the sufferings in the former society and those comrades who sacrificed themselves during the war years, particularly about Comrade Tung Ts'un-jui, my former squad leader, and reminding myself that I must never forget about my origin. I always think of the millions of people who are still oppressed and exploited in this world, and remind myself that I must not rest content with my own emancipation, but must devote my whole life to struggle for the realization of communism and the emancipation of all mankind.

I made up my mind to struggle against pampering, and although there was a car for me to take, I still persisted in walking. During the more than two years of support-the-Left work in the factory, I all along persisted in walking.

This incident made me realize that: Class struggle is independent of man's will. The idea of bourgeois right can easily affect us because of changes in our positions. We must not think that just because we have won several battles in the struggle against the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, our ideological remolding is more or less complete. We must not regard the several victories already won as the final victory, and must not look upon the "first step" as the "long march of ten thousand li." The revolutionary experience and honors conferred upon me by the Party in the former half of my life is definitely no "warranty" of transforming world outlook, but only a new starting point and motive power for continuing the revolution. Since then, I have set an even stricter demand on myself to preserve the characteristics of a common soldier, and strived to behave like a common worker in the factory, a common peasant in the countryside and a common fighter in the company.

I am one more advanced in years in our unit and the Party and Chairman Mao have conferred many honors on me. Each time I went to work in the company, the company cadres and fighters, proceeding from class friendship, did everything they could to look after me. On many occasions they cooked me special dishes and at times gave me a room all to myself. When I had to go to the localities for study, they always arranged to send me there in a car and to fetch me back by car. At times, they even organized people to give me a send off. I thought to myself: Under this kind of condition if I do not set a strict demand on myself, I could easily become contaminated by the bourgeois life style under such excuses as "it is difficult to decline their generous intentions," "the situation is something special," "it is only a matter of course" and "it is only right that they should look after me."

Once, I went to stay in a company. When the cadres and fighters learned of my coming, they prepared a small house for me beforehand. The moment I arrived at the company, the fighters competed with one another to move my luggage into the house. I thought to myself: I have come to learn from the fighters, how can I learn from them when I was shut up in the house? Thereupon

I moved my luggage to the motor squad, and later took part in military training together with the fighters. Upon my return that afternoon, I found my luggage was again moved to the house but I don't know whom. I again went to the house to move the luggage out, but the cadres and fighters would not let me. They said, "It is too noisy in the squad and it is quieter here. It is more convenient for study and work, so there is no need for you to move." I said, "I must go among the people to learn and work among the people, so it is better for me to be with the fighters." I again moved my luggage to the motor squad. At dinner time, I noticed that everybody had only a plate of vegetable and a bowl of soup on the table whereas I had two plates of vegetable and a bowl of soup. I removed the plate of vegetable prepared especially for me. After dinner, I again discovered my luggage was gone. This series of incidents caused me to feel that the company was already treating me as an outsider. I said to the company cadres, "You must treat me as a common fighter in the company and must not give me special privileges." The company cadres said, "You are already advanced in years and your health is none too good, so it is entirely proper that we look after you a bit." I said, "You must not talk this way. If you give me a bit of proper care here and a bit of reasonable privilege there, after a while there will be a change in my thinking. You should create a favorable condition for my ideological remolding." After my explanation, they realized what I said was right and agreed not to let me have a room for myself. After staying in the company for half a month, I finally became one with the fighters.

Apart from actively combating the idea of bourgeois right in life, I also voluntarily went to hardship localities to temper myself and guard against pampering and changes by doing hard work. Once, a certain unit ordered the company to force march back to camp after fulfilling an assignment in Fushun. I happened to arrive in the company from home on the eve of the Chinese New Year and was prepared to take part in the exercise with the fighters. Unfortunately, I twisted my ankle just before starting out, and I was afraid that if the others should discover the accident, they would not permit me to take part in the march. So I did not make a sound, but holding back the signs of pains, marched along with everyone else. I could still manage for the first two days. On the third day, my foot became seriously swollen, and it was hurting so much that I broke out in cold sweat, and that gave me away. The comrades firmly refused to let me take another step and hastily lifted me onto the driving compartment of a truck. I thought to myself: Now is the proper time for training the style of hard struggle and an excellent opportunity to struggle against pampering." When fighting battles in the past, those suffering from light wounds would never retire from the line of fire and even those suffering from heavy wounds would never cry out in pain. How could I sit on the truck because of a bit of pain? I leaped down from the truck and insisted on marching along with everyone else. The comrades said, "You are a divisional commander and your leg is in such a state. It is alright to sit in the truck." Pointing to the fighters marching in front, I said, "Among them there are also some wearing the sign of illness, and those with feet that are blistered, but are they riding in the truck? A tradition of our Liberation Army is that the officers and men are all equal, and there is no rule that a cadre is

higher than the others." I persisted in marching along with the ranks. My mind wandered back to a scene in the spring of 1948 when our unit was force marching 120 li in the snow to destroy a band of bandit troops. That made me forget my pain and fatigue. It seemed that I was back in the battlefield of former years, and my body was filled with zeal. I persisted in completing the march.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. Even if this step is worthy of pride, it is comparatively tiny; what will be worthy of pride is yet to come." I resolved to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and continue to dedicate my whole life to continuing the revolution and to hard struggle.

* * *

STYLE OF HARD STRUGGLE

Continue to Preserve the Style of Hard Struggle

by

the Party branch of the "heroic company which won a special class merit in the holding action at Huangch'eng" of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 24, 1975)

On the eve of the countrywide victory, the great leader Chairman Mao earnestly warned the whole Party, "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li .... The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." Today, the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation are, in accordance with Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, launching a movement to study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Looking back on the course of battle our company has gone through, we find it particularly instructive to review the sincere teaching of Chairman Mao's.

Hard struggle is the political quality of the proletariat as well as the fine style and glorious tradition of our Party and our army. The People's Liberation Army, this new type of people's army of the proletariat, has from the day of its founding, maintained the political quality of the proletariat and given play to the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. During the period of the revolutionary war, the material life of the military units was relatively poor, and their struggle was arduous. However, for the sake of winning victory in the revolutionary struggle, our comrades always waged struggle and pressed forward, fearing no hardship. During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War, our company moved to do battle in the Northeast theater of war. At that time, life of the people was very hard, and the living condition of the unit was very poor. The cadres and the fighters wore threadbare garments in the winter, they had no light garment in summer, so they had to remove the cotton padding from their garment and wear it over again. At times, when incessant fighting was going on, they had to go without food for several days and nights. Inspite of that, the fighters fought in a self-sacrificing spirit and took part in charges to capture enemy positions.

During the Anti-US Aid Korea War, our company together with fraternal units fought a holding action against the enemy along the Huangch'eng line. The US and the puppet army savagely attacked our position in waves using planes, cannons, tanks and an infantry regiment. Condition at that time was extremely difficult. Our men shared a handful of fried flour for food and had to take turns drinking from a boattle of ice water. Comrades of the cooking squad melted snow for water and gathered firewood to cook the rice to be brought to the frontline. In thiw way we fought

fiercely for seven days and nights, repulsed more than 30 attacks by the enemy and victoriously fulfilled the holding action, for which we gloriously won the honorary title, "heroic company which won a special class merit in the holding action at Huangch'eng."

Recalling the hardship in the war years and the days in Korea, and studying over again the earnest teachings of Chairman Mao's, the fighters said with deep understanding: Hard struggle is a fine tradition developed by us in the long period of revolutionary struggle, is a glorious tradition cultivated with the blood of countless martyrs and is a magic weapon used by revolutionary people for triumphing over the enemy. We must always preserve and promote it.

Work style falls into the category of ideology. To preserve and promote what kind of work style is an important aspect of class struggle. The revolutionary style of hard struggle is a weapon for resisting the corrosion of bourgeois ideas. Preserving and promoting the revolutionary style of hard struggle will enable us to withstand the onslaught of sugar-coated bullets, resist the infection of bourgeois germs, and succeed in "maintaining the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war" as demanded by Chairman Mao.

For a time, our company was posted in a major city. Our transfer from the countryside to a flourishing city brought about a change in our living environments. Some people imbued with the bad practice and style of the bourgeoisie, disseminated such bourgeois ideas among the fighters as "Life is nothing but eat and dressing well," when they came into contact and had ordinary conversation with our fighters. Upon discovering this, we immediately organized study of Chairman Mao's teachings and the advanced deeds of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road." We conducted education in the basic line of the Party, taking into account fighter's state of mind. Through education, fighters came to realize: Class struggle in the ideological sphere was very acute and complex. The battlefield was everywhere though there was no sound of gunfire. It would be far more difficult to win victory in this struggle than to win a victory on the battlefield.

For the past several years, although the tasks of our company have changed several times and the members of our company have changed time and again, we have always preserved the style of hard struggle. Our most fundamental experience is: we must study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, diligently transform our world outlook view the preservation and promotion of the style of hard struggle from the plane of upholding the basic line of the Party, continuing revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LITERATURE & ART

Resist Bourgeois Corrosion Consciously

by

Hung Hsüeh-fei (洪雪飞) of the Peking Opera Troupe

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 11, 1975)

Chairman Mao pointed out recently: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This teaching of Chairman Mao's has pointed out clearly to us the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must study conscientiously and master the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I am an ordinary literary and art worker brought up by the Party. The Party is extremely concerned over the growth of us young performers, and in the course of the rehearsal for the revolutionary contemporary Peking opera "Shachiapang," the leadership and comrades enthusiastically gave me pointers on every inflexion of the tune, every enunciation of my dialogue and every movement of my hands and body and patiently helped me. It could be said that every bit of my knowledge and artistry is the crystallization of the pains of the leadership and the comrade and is given to me by the Party and the people.

However, when the opera "Shachiapang" which I rehearsed for was made into a movie and shown on the screen, and when I heard such praises as "Your acting is quite good!", "Your progress is really fast" and "You have established yourself at thirty and won both success and fame," I felt wonderful in my heart. I was unable to judge whether the words were encouragements and proddings from the masses or were flatteries and compliments from the bourgeoisie. I became light-headed, and to a certain degree regarded the accomplishment as my own and failed to bear firmly in mind that the education and training was given to me by the Party and the people. How come I had this kind of thinking?

By studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, I was enable to understand that the reason was due to the invasion of bourgeois ideas into my mind and to my inability to deal correctly with the question of public or private ownership of art. The main reason I was not on guard against the corrosion of bourgeois ideas and bourgeois compliments and did not resist them but even found them comforting was because I had not studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought properly and I had not clarified the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and failed to distinguish between what is socialism, what is capitalism, what is Marxism and what is revisionism. In this way, I was naturally liable to bourgeois erosion.

In the literary and art circles, the question of world outlook is often manifested in the interpretation of artistic skill and knowledge. Are these things publicly owned or privately owned? To the proletariat,

since literature and art are created by the working people, they belong to the working people. Only because the principle of commodity exchange has become the principle dominating economic relations and social relations in capitalist society that literature and art become a commodity. At present, the socialist system of public ownership has replaced the system of private ownership in China. Labor is no longer a commodity and literature and art showed be owned by the public and not by individuals.

However, social consciousness often falls behind social being. The concept of private ownership of art which is based on the system of private ownership has not vanished with the overthrow of the former system. Some people still cling to the former concept of "create something new and your can write your own meal ticket." They look upon art as their private property, wait for a good price and sell only to the highest bidder. This type of concept of private ownership of art has a very deep influence on the literary and art circles.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art had exploited this bourgeois idea of private ownership of art. It promoted "three-famous and three-high," advocated "one-book principle" and "one-play principle," expanded bourgeois right, eroded the literary and art ranks, brought up new bourgeoisie and created conditions for restoring capitalism. At that time, the difference in wages was very great in our troupe, and the people were divided into various grades. Even the positions of the makeup mirrors at the back stage were allocated according to the status of the performers and were different in sizes. Corrupted by the idea of bourgeois right, some of the people in the literary and art circles regarded knowledge, ability and skill as commodities and assets to bargain with the Party, stretched out their hands for this and that, and sought personal fame and pleasure, and some even turned into new bourgeoisie. This is a lesson we should learn conscientiously.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were destroyed. This was a great victory. However, just as socialist society has emerged from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerged. Bourgeois right has still not been completely abolished in the system of ownership. It still exists to a serious degree in the interrelations of the people and still occupies a dominant position in the sphere of distribution. In the ideological sphere, the world outlook, life style, sentiment, interests, custom and habit of the exploiting class still exert an extensive and deep-rooted influence. Because of this, the class struggle in the sphere of literature and art cannot but be protracted, acute and complex.

Facts of class struggle have powerfully demonstrated: Reactionary things will not lightly withdraw from the stage of history and old ideas will not easily get away from the minds of the people. After study, I have come to realized that in order to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat properly, I must conscientiously resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, unremittingly struggle against the concept of private

ownership and other non-roletarian ideas in my mind. Especially when I have made a bit of achievement for the revolution, I must be even more modest and careful. I must bear firmly in mind the upbringing by the Party and the people and guard against the assaults of the bourgeoisie. Otherwise, it is possible that carried away by the vulgar flatteries and compliments from the bourgeoisie, I shall run counter to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and take the evil road of seeking personal fame and gain.

Henceforth, I will study assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, master thoroughly the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat by integrating theory with practice, keep going among the workers, peasants and soldiers, conscientiously transform my world outlook, raise my consciousness, reduce my blindness, deepen the development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art, strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and became a literary and art fighter of the proletariat.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Strive for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Wei Li (魏理)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 25, 1975)

In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao pointed out: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." This is an important historical experience summed up by Chairman Mao in leading our people in waging a long-term revolutionary struggle. Under an excellent situation in which the various nationalities of our country unite in their struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important instruction from Chairman Mao has shown the direction of uniting in battle to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proletarian revolutionary teachers attached unusually great importance to the question of revolutionary unity. As early as over a century ago, Marx and Engels issued the call: "The proletarians over the world, unite!" Lenin pointed out, the closest unity of the militant proletariat is absolutely necessary to class struggle. He said, "There is no force in the world that can disperse millions of increasingly conscious and increasingly united and organized workers." During the long revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of our revolution, formulated a correct line and policy, united all people that can be united, formed an impressively large revolutionary army, triumphed over the class enemies at home and abroad, scored the thorough victory in the new democratic revolution and a great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and established and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, relied on revolutionary mass unity to smash the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and further consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Practice shows that the more the people are united by the proletariat the greater the strength and the more consolidated is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To strengthen revolutionary unity is dictated by the historical task of the proletariat. Only by strengthening its own unity and uniting its allies can the proletariat "call into action all positive factors and unite all people that can be united," can it isolate and hit at a handful of class enemies to a maximum extent, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly abolish the system of exploitation and realize communism. The dictatorship of the proletariat represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of people. This is a solid foundation for strengthening revolutionary unity. The working class is the most progressive class in human history and the leading force of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the proletariat can unite with its own reliable allies and unite with the peoples of all nationalities of the country and shoulder the proletarian mission instructed by history.

A fundamental problem of strengthening revolutionary unity is one of making clear the question of exercising allround dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In the whole historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle, there are the class roots threatening and disrupting national unification and the unity of the people. The exploiting class hellbent on restoring the system of private ownership and opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat will naturally try to disrupt the revolutionary unity of the proletariat by every means and to split the revolutionary ranks by design. The chieftains of the many opportunist lines within the Party all vainly employed their sinister tactics of splitting up the Party and wrecking revolutionary unity to attain their aim of opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Renegade and traitor Lin Piao confused the two different types of contradictions in a vain attempt to split up the revolutionary ranks. But Lin Piao's splitting activities and all his crimes and plots were smashed one by one.

Chairman Mao pointed out: Lenin said, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." The bourgeois style of life is a dose of corrosive agents to the strengthening of revolutionary unity and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Those people following this style have their heads crammed full of bourgeois ideas, seek fame in the civil service and hunt profits in the market. This will naturally impair revolutionary unity. As to those newly engendered bourgeois elements, especially their agents within the Party who promote revisionism, splittism and conspire and intrigue, they are chief offenders disrupting the revolutionary unity. We must arm our minds with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage a resolute struggle against the newly engendered bourgeoisie and the bourgeois style of life and doggedly exercise allround dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

To strengthen revolutionary unity, we must strictly distinguish and correctly handle two different types of contradictions. Concerning the criminal activities of the class enemy in disrupting revolutionary unity, we must exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. Concerning the contradictions among the people, we must use the formula, unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity--to correctly handle the contradictions among the people, unite all people that can be united and carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right to the grassroots level.

* * *

AGAINST THE CAPITALIST TENDENCY

After Receiving the Letter from the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 23, 1975)

Toward the end of last year, the Party committee of the Hsinyü Commu of the Chinghsi County in Kwangsi received a letter from the commune members of Production Team No. 15 of the Hsinho Production Brigade. The letter reads, "Under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the grain output of our production brigade has increased by 30% this year. Some cadres have become self-complacent and slackened study and criticism. The class enmies avail themselves of this opportunity to fan the weird wind of capitalism. Some commune members have privately organized masons and carpenters to go out to take up side occupations on their own account. Should this be allowed to continue, how can the socialist collective economy be consolidated and developed? We request the commune Party committee to help us solve this problem."

This letter has aroused the attention of Huang Yung-hai, secretary of the Commune Party Committee. He thought to himself: some people from the Commune Party Committee stay at the Hsinho Production Brigade, how is it that we are in the dark and unaware of the situation? This letter is in reality a sharp criticism of the Commune Party Committee.

With this understanding he convened a meeting to study how to deal with the question raised in the letter.

At the meeting, the Commune Party Committee had a heated discussion of this letter and analyzed and studied two questions.

1. Under the excellent situation, some cadres have slackened their vigilance against the capitalist tendencies. Is this the case with some members of the commune Party committee?

All those present agreed that it was the case with some members. Under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in this commune last year, the cadres and masses united and, in the revolutionary of spirit of conquering nature, overcame the serious natural disasters. The grain output showed an increase of more than 2,100,000 catties over that in 1973. With certain results attained in revolution and production, some comrades among the Party committee members tended to slack up.

2. The Commune Party Committee failed to discover the problem at the lower level in time. Is this because its style of work is not deepgoing because its sense of smell of class struggle is not good?

They said that the Party committee failed to opportunely discover the capitalist tendency at the lower level. One reason for this was that its style of work was not deepgoing enough. But the basic reason was that the Commune Party Committee failed to clarify the theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were muddled ideologically and were not strong enough in their actions.

Bearing in mind this question, they seriously study Chairman Mao's discourses on classes and class struggle and reviewed the Party's basic line. They held that although the countryside has basically completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists are not reconciled to their defeat and are still putting up desperate resistance and translating the hope for restoration into the action of restoration. The spontaneous forces of capitalism in the countryside still constantly raise their heads and the struggle between two classes and two roads is protracted and even very violent at times. We must never slacken our fighting will just because of the victory in one struggle, or be blind and complacent because of the bumper grain harvests for a season, but must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line and think in terms of fighting with unflagging efforts for a long time.

Having arrived at an identical view on how to deal with the letter in question, the commune Party committee decided to send Nung Hsiu-lan, deputy secretary of the Party committee to go to and stay at Production Team No. 15 for the purpose of helping the team solve this problem.

Nung Hsiu-lan is a young woman cadre of the Chuang nationality. After her arrival at Production Team No. 15 of the Hsinho Production Brigade, she worked with the commune members in the day time and went into the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the evening to seriously carry out investigations and study. Soon she lifted the lid of class struggle. The fact was that a rich peasant who had not been properly reformed incited some people in the production team to go out to take up side occupation on their own account.

She organized the masses of commune members to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's teachings, "only socialism can save China," educated the commune members to insist on taking the socialist road of prosperity for all. At the same time, in the light of reality and employing the method of contrasting the new with the old, she criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program of following Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and the reactionary proverb that "man cannot become rich without illegal gains" and ruthlessly thwarted the sabotage activities of the class enemies.

After the cadres and masses raised their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle, they became more determined to take the socialist road. The commune members who went out to take up side occupation on their own account have very quickly returned to the team to participate in collective productive labor and the preparations prior to seeding and the farm capital construction present a new look.

In the course of resolving the problem at Production Team No. 15 of Hsinho Production Brigade, the Commune Party committee passed this letter to the 230 production teams in the whole commune. At the head of cadres, the chief leading comrades of the Commune Party Committee went into the midst of the basic level units to propagate this letter, and commended the commune members of Production Team No. 15 of Hsinho Production Brigade for daring to go against the tide, bearing in mind the Party's basic line in time of victory and guarding against the capitalist tendencies. At the same

time, the cadres and masses were mobilized to make critical suggestions to the Party committee.

Following this, they organized the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres at the basic level unit to analyze, with the Party's basic line as the key link, the new characteristics of class struggle under the excellent situation and to expose and criticize the capitalist tendencies. The various production teams held meetings at the fields, worksites and political evening schools, to criticize the handful of class enemies who incited capitalist spontaneous activities. This gave an impetus to the farm capital construction and spring plowing and planting.

Recently, the Party Committee of the Hsinyü Commune seriously studied Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory with reference to the questions raised in the letter from the masses of Production Team No. 15 in Hsinho Production Brigade. The Party committee deeply felt that Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory is the guiding light for doing a good job in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The basic reason for the existence of some muddled ideas among the members of the Party committee was that they had not properly studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party committee is determined to lead the cadres and masses in the whole commune in seriously reading books and studying so as to clarify, on the basis of combining theory and practice, the question of why it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, to keep a sober head, to uphold the Party's basic line and policies and to implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the basic level unit. At present, the members of the Party committee have gone deeply into the production brigades and production teams one after the other to study together with the masses and the whole commune has very quickly whipped up a movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent)

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ANNIVERSARY OF "MAY 20" STATEMENTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Illustrious Historic Document

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "an illustrious historic document" in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "may 20" statement. the editorial reads:

on may 20, 1970, chairman mao issued a solemn statement warmly supporting the revolutionary struggle against imperialism waged by the people of indochina and the world over. this is an illustrious historic document which has a far-reaching influence. the indochinese people have won world-shaking great victories now and the international situation as a whole is more excellent than ever before. the development of the situation in the past five years has made us understand more profoundly the great significance of chairman mao's statement.

in 1970, the u.s. aggressors flagrantly extended the war of aggression in indochina when they failed to win in viet nam and laos. they instigated the lon nol clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat, sent troops to invade cambodia and resumed the bombing of north viet nam in a vain attempt to subdue by force the people of the three countries in indochina. while the other superpower, true to its social-imperialist reactionary nature, openly sided with the traitorous lon nol clique and did its utmost to undermine the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the indochinese people. in face of this situation, the cambodian people took up arms and rose in struggle, and the people of the three indochinese countries strengthened their unity and persevered in struggle. defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, they had a decisive match of strength with u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

at this critical moment, chairman mao issued the statement warmly praising the fighting spirit of the cambodian and other indochinese people and pointing out that the people of the three indochinese countries could definitely surmount every difficulty and win complete victory. chairman mao says, "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

chairman mao's brilliant thesis is a scientific summary of the practice of present-day anti-imperialist

struggle waged by the world people. historical developments in the past five years have borne out with innumerable vivid facts this great truth pointed out by chairman mao. at present, the upsurge of the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is sweeping across the whole globe. the third world has further awakened and grown in strength and become the great motive force in pushing ahead world history. fighting in unity, the people of various countries are dealing heavy blows to the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union. the indochinese people, in particular, displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit, have beaten u.s. imperialism and its running dogs black and blue. the cambodian and south vietnamese people have completely driven away the aggressors, smashed the rule of the imperialist lackeys and liberated entirely their own countries. the lao people also have won important victory in the struggle to oust the ultra-reactionaries and u.s. neo-colonialists. the entire indochina has welcomed in spring and took on a new look. the shining victory of the indochinese people has set a brilliant example for the people of small and weak countries in resisting and defeating aggression by imperialist powers.

the people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because their cause is just and conforms to the current of the historical development and the interests of the broad masses. the military superiority of the imperialist aggressors is only a temporary phenomenon and a factor which operates for the time being; while the will of the people is the factor which operates constantly. the war against aggression waged by small and weak countries is of patriotic and revolutionary nature and can rouse the broad masses to fight valiantly for national liberation.

the people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because they can wage people's war against the aggressors so that the enemy are swamped in the vast ocean of people's war. strength lies in the people and they are the majority, while the aggressors are always the minority no matter how great is the troop strength they throw into the war. the running dogs they kept only amount to a handful. the people's forces will invariably be steeled in fighting, and grown from small to big and from weak to strong and gradually seize the initiative of the war till complete victory is won.

the people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because their just cause enjoys abundant support and the aggressors find little support in their unjust cause. the asian, african and latin american people's struggle for national liberation and the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world support each other, are linked together and have emerged into a strong powerful historical current. whereas

the superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, perpetrating aggression and expansion everywhere, have met with opposition by the people of various countries including the people of their own countries. in this way, they are encircled by the people of the whole world and become more and more isolated, ending up eventually in disastrous failure.

the people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because imperialism and social-imperialism represent decadent and reactionary forces. they oppress the people, divorce themselves from the people and fall into inextricable political and economic crisis. they are weak essentially. pounded by the people of various countries, u.s. imperialism has suffered a heavy defeat. soviet social-imperialism which is ambitious and commits aggression and expansion everywhere can similarly be defeated.

chairman mao's solemn statement fully expresses the principled stand of the chinese people's support for the revolutionary struggles waged by the indochinese people and the people of various other countries the world over. no matter what happens in the world, the chinese people will firmly follow chairman mao's teachings, forever side and fight jointly with the third world people and the people of various countries the world over, and carry the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

WATER CONTROL PROJECT

Central China Triple City Builds Dykes

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 19, 1975)

a web of dykes built since liberation have freed wuhan, a triple city with a population of two million, from the menace of flood.

huge dykes now encircle the triple city, running more than 300 kilometres, the greatest length for china's riverside cities.

wuhan spreads in a low-lying region where the yangtze and han rivers converge. it is studded with lakes and waterways. before liberation floods and waterlogging were frequent in the city for lack of dykes.

according to historical records, nine big floods occurred along the yangtze in about one hundred years

before 1949, and wuhan city was submerged on three occasions. the yangtze brought the most serious flood in 1931 and inundated the city for 100 days, causing heavy losses to people's lives and property.

after liberation, in 1954, the yangtze river at wuhan rose in the biggest flood for a century. its water level was 1.45 metres above the 1931 flood. two hundred thousand people battled the flood with heroism for 100 days and nights. they managed to raise the dykes at a quicker pace than the rising river. the water level was as high as two-storeyed buildings in the city. the flood-fighters moved a total of 3.5 million cubic metres of earth and stone to reinforce the dykes and beat back the flood. wuhan's socialist construction went on as usual.

following chairman mao's teaching "they (the wuhan people -- editor) should yet prepare to conquer floods of this dimension which might occur in the future", the wuhan people worked hard to carry on the construction of the water control project.

principal sections of the main dyke have been raised and strengthened so that they can fend off any flood as serious as that in 1954. standing six to eight metres, the dyke has been widened from one third to one half. a total of 1.8 million square metres of wave-pounded banks are now covered with rock surface. the dangerous sections have been reinforced, and a 26-kilometre-long breakwater built. ruined dykes left over from old china have been reconstructed. wuhan's dykes are twice as long as before, and are planted with 1,300,000 poplars, willows, firs and pines.

all this has helped wuhan tide over six big floods of the yangtze and seven high crests of the han river since 1954.

before liberation, the city had only two pumping stations to drain off less than one cubic metre of water per second. during flood seasons, the people would suffer a great deal. in the past two decades, a number of pumping stations were built, whose total drainage capacity is 300 cubic metres per second.

while organizing a special force for building the dykes, the city mainly relies on the masses of the people. party organization and government office personnel, armymen, students, workers, shop assistants and citizens all vied with each other for building the dykes. all the suburban people's communes took part in reinforcing the dykes near by. some old people who had suffered a lot from floods in the old society came to join the battle, saying that it had been their long-cherished aspiration to build dykes and

they wanted to contribute their share.
according to incomplete statistics, more than one million volunteers in the city have joined in building the dykes since 1970, and they have finished 730,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work.

while adopting modern methods, the dyke-builders mainly used indigenous methods. in the past twenty years, most of the forty million cubic metres of earth and stone work were done with picks, spades, shoulder-poles and push-carts. when there were not enough tractors and cranes, the builders used draught animals and posts instead.

PRODUCTION OF MARSH GAS

Marsh Gas Widely Used in Rural China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

around
two-thirds of china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are using marsh gas for rural cooking and lighting.

china is rich in energy sources. since liberation great efforts have been made to tap petroleum, coal, natural gas and other fuels.

this methane gas, produced from fermented night soil, grass, stalks, waste water, garbage and other organic materials, is produced easily at low cost in over 400,000 marsh gas pits in nearly 1,000 counties. this method of fermentation raises the fertility of manure and provides an effective method to deal with nightsoil in the countryside.

many peasant families have dug their own fermentation pits. in some places, people's communes and their sub-divisions have built marsh gas pits collectively to provide gas to fuel water pumps and farm processing machinery, as well as to generate electricity.

peasants in some parts of the country in 1958, the year of the big leap forward, started to produce marsh gas by methods of their own devising. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the methods has been widely popularized.

commune members quarried rocks in hilly regions, took gravel from river-beds or made concrete of lime,

clay and sand on the plains. they use rock and mud to make the gas stoves and plastic and rubber tubes to conduct the gas, instead of metal ones. communes in many areas have opened small cement works to provide raw material for building marsh gas fermentation pits.

urban industrial and commercial departments and scientific research institutes have sent technical personnel to the rural areas to spread information about marsh gas and the precautions to be taken in using it. they have helped train local peasants as technicians. industrial departments are producing more gas stoves, pipes, pressure gauges and utensils for the rural areas.

MEDICAL CARE FOR WORKERS

Workers Improve Health at East China Sanatorium

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 19, 1975)

more than 50,000 people have received good care at the workers' sanatorium in the city of wuhsi in east china's kiangsu province since it was built in 1952. eighty per cent of the recuperators have been workers and other labouring people.

situated at a scenic spot facing the famous taihu lake, the sanatorium has 300 beds. the medical staff offers many kinds of treatment including electro-therapy, acupuncture, massage and paraffin therapy.

the recuperators often do reading or drawing or play table tennis, and visit factories and people's communes sometimes. theatrical and film shows are regular and evening parties are organized once every month to perform items of the workers' own creation to praise the great leader chairman mao and the great communist party of china.

fortysix-year-old ku hsing-hsiu, daughter of a poor peasant, is a cook at the wuhsi hemp mill. before liberation, her father toiled for a landlord and lost his eyesight because he could not afford treatment for an eye disease. ku hsing-hsiu herself led a bitter life as a child bride and then a child labouror.

as a worker in new china, she has led an ever better life and has recently come to the sanatorium to convalesce from phlyctenular conjunctivitis. she said a contrast between her father's experience and her own snows the difference between the old and new societies.

steel maker chen chi-chuan has been resting at the sanatorium for one month after suffering from a concussion of the brain. all the expenses are covered by the factory, and he draws full pay and receives a food allowance. "this is something we never dreamed of in the old society", he said.

quite a number of recuperators practise tai chi chuan, a traditional chinese boxing with graceful movements to music accompaniment broadcast. coupled with physiotherapy and medicine, it has helped those afflicted with chronic diseases to achieve a speedy recovery.

the sanatorium last year received a convalescent paralytic who had to move about on crutches. three months of medical treatment and light physical exercise put him in good shape again and enabled him to return to his organization to join his comrades in grasping revolution and promoting production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits China's Pace-setter in Agriculture

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 19, 1975)

the delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee, yesterday visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province, and received a warm welcome from the commune peasants.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were greeted at yangchuan railway station by kuo feng-lien, member of the standing committee of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, secretary of the tachai production brigade party branch and chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, and chia tsun-so, vice-secretary of the brigade party branch. chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, accompanied the delegation on the visit.

upon their arrival in tachai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were greeted by children and peasants at the entrance to the village, who waved bouquets and shouted slogans of warm welcome.

accompanied by kuo feng-lien and chia tsun-so, the albanian comrades drove along the winding mountain road and viewed the man-made level land and a water lifting project built by tachai peasants. then, they ascended the hutou mountain where the crops were growing well. on the mountain, they talked about the profound friendship between the people of the two countries forged in their struggle to prevent and combat revisionism. the albanian comrades-in-arms praised the tachai peasants for their spirit of contributing more to the revolution through self-reliance and hard work.

kuo feng-lien gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms yesterday evening.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Press on Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Visit to France

(NCNA-English Paris, May 17, 1975)

french newspapers have carried articles and commentaries on the official visit of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping to france. they stressed the good relations existing between china and france, the constantly developing friendship between the two peoples and the importance of the recent visit of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping.

"le monde" in an article entitled "the long march of friendship" today says, "proposing a toast on september 14, 1973 in peking, president pompidou wished that the relations between france and china would be a 'long march' of friendship. the visit to paris of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping less than two years later constitutes a new step forward. the visit should be considered as an event of major importance in sino-french relations on the same grounds as the president's voyage in 1973."

the article points out that the relations between china and france have now gone far beyond the exchange of visits of foreign ministers. "one should rejoice over the development of this situation created by the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in january 1964," the article adds.

quoting a statement of a spokesman of the french prime minister, afp reported on may 10: "the french government attaches great importance to this visit because of the french-chinese relations and of mr. teng personally who has made the significant gesture of choosing france for his first official voyage abroad in the capacity of vice-premier. it is the first visit of a chinese political figure of such high rank to a western country."

"le figaro" pointed out emphatically on may 12 that franco-chinese relations "have been very good generally" since 1964 when general de gaulle decided to establish diplomatic relations with china, and that "the exchanges in the economic field have been developing steadily". "the two systems might be different, but there has existed a broad field of understanding between france and china over a long time, which is based on the principle of national independence and its natural sequence of independence of national defence, together with all the consequences they involve," the paper said. "europe, on which china pins its hopes, likewise constitutes an aspect of convergence," the paper stressed.

"france-soir" said in an article on may 14 that "the french, on their part, are conscious of the chinese intentions. this explains why jacques chirac took care

to insist several times on monday (may 12 1975) on the will of china and france not to give up to anyone, no matter how strong he is, their decision of their affairs. hence, he added, our vigilance towards everything concerning our national defence."

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chinese Youth Badminton Team Ends Visit to West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, May 18, 1975)

the chinese youth badminton team with sun lan as leader ended its friendly visit to west germany today and left for austria.

the team arrived in west germany on may 1 at the invitation of the west german badminton association. it visited bonn, esslingen, saarbruecken, wiesbaden, braunschweig and oberhausen and played six matches with national and local teams.

guided by the principle of friendship first and competition second, the chinese players showed sportsmanship and skill. high speed and hard smashing were the keynotes to their success. they played cleverly and won all the matches. at their first match in bonn the score was 5:2.

the matches were livened by many expressions of friendship for the chinese people. some west german friends presented flowers and a banner inscribed, "long live the friendship between the german and chinese peoples exclamation"

the chinese team paid a visit to the house in trier where the great revolutionary teacher karl marx formerly lived. they also toured factories and research institutes. they were cordially received everywhere by their german fellow sportsmen, by local residents and government officials.

hermann schmitt-vockenhausen, vice-president of bundestag, received and feted the chinese badminton players on may 15. he had a friendly talks with them.

during the evening wang shu, chinese ambassador to west germany, gave a reception at his embassy for the visit of the chinese team.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Arrives in Georgetown

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 17, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe headed by hao liang and ting hsueh-sung arrived here this morning for a friendly visit and performance tour in this country at the invitation of the guyana government.

welcoming the chinese troupe at the airport were altaf mohamed, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture; lynette dolphin, chairman of the national history and arts council; and leading members of the chinese association of guyana.

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan was also present.

at the v.i.p. lounge, permanent secretary mohamed extended warm welcome to the chinese troupe. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the two countries would go deeper and deeper.

chinese troupe leader hao liang introduced the leading artists to the permanent secretary. he said: we have come here to learn from the courageous and industrious guyana people and to further strengthen the friendship and understanding between our two countries and peoples.

Guyanese Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 18, 1975)

guyanese minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese performing arts troupe.

present at the reception were guyanese minister of trade and consumer protection george king, chancellor of the judiciary edward luckhoo, mayor of georgetown kenneth shortt, chairman of the national history and arts council miss lynett dolphin and other high-ranking government officials. guyanese friends from the literary and arts, press and sports circles also attended the reception.

present also were chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan and members of the diplomatic corps.

speaking at the reception, minister field-ridley expressed warm welcome to the chinese troupe, and said, "the guyanese government and people have always regarded the people's republic of china as very close to us. we are particularly pleased that you have come here so quickly after the chinese government agreed to send your troupe to perform here at the invitation extended by prime minister burnham during his visit to china." she hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries would be further strengthened by the troupe's visit.

the troupe leader hao liang thanked the government and people of guyana for the cordial welcome and kind hospitality accorded to the troupe, and said, "china and guyana are far from each other geographically. but both are developing countries belonging to the third world. a profound friendship has been forged between us in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. prime minister burnham's successful visit to china not long ago has brought the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples to a new phase." he hoped that this performance tour of the troupe would help further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

the hosts and guests had friendly chats during the reception. a guyanese steel band was specially invited to play for the chinese guests. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, arrived here from pyongyang by air this afternoon on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

arriving by the same plane were members of her entourage princess simine atabai, niece of princess ashraf; ahmad-ali bahrami, iranian ambassador to china; and abdol-reza ansari, deputy of princess ashraf for social and cultural affairs, and his wife.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by vice-chairman li su-wen of the standing committee of the national

people's congress, vice-foreign minister ho ying, director of the international organizations and conferences and treaty and law department of the foreign ministry an chih-yuan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry chen yuan-hsing and deputy director of the ministry's protocol department liu hua. two girls presented bouquets to princess ashraf.

present also were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran.

iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami was present on the occasion.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry cheng yuan-hsing and liu hua.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of her imperial highness princess ashraf pahlavi of iran and her entourage.

among the guests were iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

present were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; wang hai-jung and ho ying, vice-foreign ministers;

sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chia-mei, wu chung-chao, chung shih-tung and hsu kuang.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and princess ashraf pahlavi made speeches at the banquet permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke highly of the important contributions princess ashraf pahlavi had made to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran and to the development of relations between the two countries.

since the establishment of china-iran diplomatic relations in 1971, the vice-premier said, the relations between the two countries had witnessed great development, exchanges between the two countries had increased constantly and mutual understanding deepened.

he said: "not long ago, we visited your country on invitation. we were given a grand and warm reception by his imperial majesty the shahanshah, your government and people and your imperial highness. it left a deep and unforgettable impression on us.

"the frequent exchanges and mutual sympathy and support between our two peoples show vividly that the friendship between us has a deep-rooted foundation and is in complete accord with the common aspirations of our two peoples. it can be said that the china-iran friendship tree your imperial highness has participated in cultivating is growing sturdily and bearing fruits," li hsien-nien said.

the vice-premier added: "china and iran had similar experiences of suffering from aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism; today, we are faced with superpower hegemonism and policy of expansion, and have the same tasks of safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and building our own countries. this common fighting task has opened broad prospects for the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we are convinced that by our joint efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iran based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will surely be enhanced with each passing day."

in her speech, princess ashraf pahlavi paid warm tribute to the profound friendship between the people of iran and china. she said: "i am overjoyed and satisfied with the surprising development of relations between our two countries following the establishment of diplomatic relations.

"the people of iran and china have made frequent exchanges and all-out efforts to enhance friendly relations so that the time honoured friendship is rejuvenated.

"the traditional, historical ties between the people of iran and china," she went on, "will help us establish all-round relations in cultural, economic, political as well as other spheres existing between us. our people's understanding, love and respect for each other's culture will promote the development of our relations."

she expressed the belief that iran and china would further enhance their mutual support and cooperation.

on vice-premier li hsien-nien's recent friendly visit to iran, princess ashraf pahlavi said: "during the visit, you have witnessed the iranian people's profound friendship for the chinese people. we hope that such valuable and fruitful visit will become more frequent in the future."

the princess thanked the chinese government and people for the warm reception accorded her since her arrival in peking.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. vice-chairman li su-wen met with her imperial highness princess ashraf pahlavi and her entourage. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Physical Training Director of Iranian Armed Forces Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

han fu-tung, deputy director of the military training department of the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and leading member of the physical training organization of the army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of physical training director of the iranian armed forces brig gen m. khakbiz and his wife.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here djavad rajabzadeh and his wife attended the banquet.

present were chai ming-wu, deputy director of the propaganda department under the p.l.a. general political department, and chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and army sportsmen of china and iran.

brig gen m. khakbiz and his wife arrived in peking this morning for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Sasaki Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with the japanese sasaki friendship delegation led by kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives.

present on the occasion were susumu kobayashi, secretary general of the delegation and member of the japanese house of representatives; izumi inoue, member of the delegation and member of the house of representatives; and kazuyoshi watanabe, member of the delegation.

present were liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, mrs. kotsokoane and their party arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china by invitation.

they were met at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Chinese and Lesotho Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here this afternoon with j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho.

present on the lesotho side were mrs. m. ntsane, permanent secretary to the minister in the office of the prime minister, and c.m. molapo, senior private secretary to the prime minister.

present on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Lesotho Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening to welcome j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs, mrs. kotsokoane and their party.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua first spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

he said, lesotho is a beautiful country in southern africa. since lesotho attained independence in 1966, her government and people have continuously achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy. in international affairs, the government of lesotho pursues a policy of non-alignment. recently the government of lesotho, defying duress, openly exposed and denounced the "detente" trick of the white racist regimes of vorster and smith and thus won the praise of the african people.

speaking of the current excellent situation in africa, the chinese foreign minister pointed out, the racist regimes of vorster and smith, while stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and intensifying counter-revolutionary repression, these racist regimes, prompted and supported by imperialism, sing the tune of "detente" in an attempt, by soft tactics, to inveigle national liberation fighters into laying down their arms and to split the unity of african states. however, he said, "the clumsy stratagem of vorster and smith has been seen through by more and more people. it is our belief that no matter what tactics vorster, smith and their ilk may use, they will be thoroughly defeated by the african people who are increasingly awakening and fighting in unity. the people in southern africa will surely achieve liberation."

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said, both china and lesotho belong to the third world. this visit made personally by the hon. foreign minister kotsokoane to china will definitely contribute to promoting mutual understanding and relations between china and lesotho.

in his speech, minister j.r.l. kotsokoane said, we are grateful to the government and the people of the people's republic of china for affording us this opportunity of visiting this great country and seeing for ourselves the progress that has been made or achieved since the revolution.

he said, we have come here for seeking genuine friends who can help us not only to develop economically but also to survive as an independent sovereignty.

he condemned those countries in the world that think that, because of their military power, or because of their economic power or because of their geological size, they have got the right to dominate the destiny of other peoples. he said, as members of the third world with you, we believe that we all have a role to play in insuring that the small countries of the world are protected from domination by either superpower. our strength lies in our friends, and together we can not lose. the third world forms the majority of the population of the world.

speaking of the situation in africa, the minister said, in africa, we are committed to the struggle for the total liberation of the continent. nothing can stop the tide of the liberation which is now lapping the shores of the southern tip of the continent.

he added, as we have seen in many parts of the world, recently in indochina, world people are determined to obtain their freedom, nothing can stop them.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including yang shou-shan, ho kung-kai, chang han-chih, chou ming-chi, fu shun-ho and liu kuei-ying.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Minister of Education Gives Banquet in Honor of Mexican Government Educational Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the mexican government educational delegation led by victor bravo, secretary for public education.

among the guests were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, as well as officials of the mexican embassy in peking.

minister chou jung-hsin and secretary victor bravo spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

in his speech, minister chou jung-hsin said: the people of china and mexico had been subjected to the imperialist and colonialist rule in history. today they are all faced with the tasks of defending national independence and state sovereignty and speeding up the economic construction of their own countries. we deeply admire president luis echeverria, minister victor bravo and his wife as well as mexican friends in educational circles for their contributions to developing the friendship between china and mexico.

minister chou jung-hsin expressed the deep conviction that the current visit to china of the delegation would certainly enhance the friendship and cooperation between the people and educational workers of the two countries.

secretary victor bravo said: since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and mexico and, in particular, since president echeverria's visit to china, great advances have been made in the exchanges in the fields of education and trade between the two countries. mexico opposes imperialism of all descriptions. it is precisely based on this concept that china and mexico have many things in common in the political and economic fields. we oppose any country bullying and practising hegemonism against others. our aspirations is that, based on the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the third world countries are united in the struggle for independence.

present at the banquet were leading member of chinese ministry of education li chi and leading members of departments concerned sheng li-hua, chen teh-ho, hu shou-hsin, liu ping, cheng yu-chen and tsung chun, as well as representatives of college teachers and students in the chinese capital.

the delegation arrived in peking this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of education.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

National Conference of New Zealand-China Society Convenes

(NCNA-English Wellington, May 19, 1975)

a biennial national conference of the new zealand-china society was held here from may 17 to 18. leading members of the society and about 60 delegates or members from its branches in various parts of the country were present.

roy evans, outgoing national president, addressed the meeting and j.f. ewen, national secretary, made an organisational report.

the conference welcomed the strengthening of relations between new zealand and china following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. the society has also seen a steady expansion in its activities over the past two years as many new branches have been set up.

the conference elected a new leading body of the society. charles ronald howell was elected national president and j.f. ewen reelected national secretary.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

ting kuo-yu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, this evening feted all members of a romanian friendship visiting delegation led by vasile musat, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the r.c.p. vilcea county committee.

diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking attended the banquet.

cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present.

the romanian delegation arrived here by air this morning for a visit to china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Refutes Soviet Revisionists' "Common Ownership" in "Socialist Community"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries a signed article entitled "'common ownership' or one-nation monopoly?" refuting the soviet revisionists' unctuous preaching about setting up "common ownership" in the "socialist community". the article reads:

in recent years, the soviet revisionists have been preaching loudly about establishing "common ownership" or "international socialist ownership" in the "socialist community". their reason is that "the state-nation boundary" "has narrowed down" the development of the productive forces and that "contradictions have arisen between one-nation ownership and the productive forces of an international nature". therefore, to solve this contradiction, they argue, it is necessary to set up "common ownership" in the "big community", and so on and so forth. this is an excellent and new self-confession of the soviet revisionists of their attempt to annex the other member nations of the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea).

what does "common ownership" mean? the soviet revisionists have provided a wonderful interpretation:

"any nation which joins in the integration" "has no right to dispose of its national wealth". the meaning is very clear: the wealth of other "cmea" member nations must be "owned by all". they have no right to control their own wealth whereas the new tsars lording it over them have the right to dispose of everything. however, the soviet revisionists sing a completely different tune when they talk about their own wealth, asserting their "sovereignty" over their natural resources and demanding that other countries "honour" it. it can be seen from this that the so-called "common ownership" is simply one-nation ownership by the soviet revisionist social-imperialists. this is nothing new, for it is only a refurbished version of the "theory of limited sovereignty", the notorious brezhnev doctrine.

it must be pointed out that the soviet revisionist "argument" for "common ownership" -- the so-called restriction on the development of the productive forces by the boundary of a single nation and the contradictions between one-nation ownership and the productive forces of an international nature -- is simply rubbish picked up from the dustbin of the old-line imperialists. the u.s. imperialists have declared that "the nation-state in its existing form has not permitted certain vital functions to be adequately or efficiently fulfilled" and that there is need for the establishment of a "free world economic structure" "beyond the boundaries of existing political sovereignties". what a striking resemblance in the two superpowers' argument that "aggression is justified" exclamation

to deceive people, the soviet revisionists brazenly preach the fallacy that "exploitation is justified". they babble that "common ownership" "has taken into consideration the principle of proletarian internationalism," that "backward nations must be helped" and that "economic development of all countries must be kept on the same level", and so on and so forth.

lenin said that as for the revisionist philistines, one must "compare their words with their deeds, not to be satisfied with idealistic or charlatan phrases". it is actually in the past several years when the soviet revisionists feverishly advertised "common ownership" that they stepped up their control, plunder and exploitation of other "cmea" member nations in line with the theory that the sovereignty of other countries is "limited" while that of the soviet union is "unlimited". since 1972, the soviet revisionists have set up the "international economic joint company" and other new supra-national organs which enable them to further control other countries' production, technology and funds according to their own needs. they describe these companies as "most promising" and having "real international ownership". to grab super-profits, the soviet revisionists, while talking glibly about "sovereignty" over national resources, recently went so far as to scrap agreements on the supply of fuels

to eastern europe in utter disregard of the fate of others, and raised the prices of oil and other fuels by more than 100 per cent. in oil alone, they are estimated to gain over 1,000 million rubles this year as compared with last year. this is the result of "taking into consideration the principle of proletarian internationalism" by the soviet revisionists. take mongolia in the "big community" as another example: as its wealth is shared by the soviet revisionists, its national economy has gone from bad to worse and its people are impoverished from day to day. mongolia's debts to the soviet revisionists by 1974 are equivalent to its total national output value for several years and on the average, every mongolian owes the soviet union more than 1,600 rubles. this is a true record of the soviet revisionist "help to backward countries" and their effort to "keep the economic development of all countries on the same level". brezhnev have admitted that the "principle" of linking up all the union republics into a unified soviet union is applicable to "all sovereign socialist countries" of the "cmea". thus, the real meaning of "common ownership" is to convert the "cmea" member nations into republics of the soviet union.

today, the soviet revisionists' hegemonic arguments and acts have aroused and will continue to arouse strong discontent and opposition in the "cmea". some countries have declared pointedly that the people of all countries have the right to control their own natural wealth and resources, and that "it is utterly groundless to describe the establishment of international ownership as the main and primary question in the development of economic cooperation among all countries". they denounced the soviet revisionists' savage practice as "seriously encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of these countries". this is the voice of justice. it can be said with certainty that the new tsars will never succeed in their attempt to annex other "cmea" member nations. if they continue to act rashly, the soviet revisionists will merely be preparing their own grave-diggers. the day of burying such vermin is not far off.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by pi ting-chun, commander of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army, left here by air this evening for the sudan to take part in the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the "may 25" revolution of the democratic republic of the sudan and for a friendly visit.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and leading members of departments concerned yeh tsao, chang chung, chai cheng-wen and chou chueh.

matter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Friendship Delegation of Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

a 10-member friendship delegation of the vorort of the swiss union of commerce and industry to the people's republic of china led by etienne junod, president of the union, arrived here by plane today.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural.

the swiss delegation arrived in china on may 13 for a friendly visit. before arriving in peking, the swiss friends had toured kwangchow, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Concludes Visit to Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 17, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe concluded its visits and performances in this country and left here for guyana this morning.

seeing the chinese troupe off at the airport were, among government officials, selwyn charles, minister of sport and youth affairs; w. pierre, permanent secretary of the ministry of education and culture; as well as representatives of the chinese federation of trinidad and tobago and other friends.

yang mai, chinese charge d'affaires to trinidad and tobago, was also present.

the airport was permeated with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere with a steelband playing steelband music to send off the chinese troupe.

since its arrival in this country on may 3, the chinese troupe had given eight shows in port of spain, san fernando, point fortin and scarborough, with an audience totalling more than 18,000 people. it was accorded very warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the government and people.

yesterday afternoon, the chinese troupe gave an open-air show in scarborough, tobago, its final show in this country. in spite of the scorching heat, there were more than 6,000 spectators. some of them flew there specially from trinidad for the occasion.

before the show started, minister of tobago affairs w. winchester expressed cordial welcome to the troupe on behalf of the tobago people. in reply, troupe leader hao liang said that although this was the troupe's last performance in the country, the friendship between the two peoples would last forever. he said that the artistic pieces to be shown were tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and developed under the guidance of chairman mao's principle: "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new".

the items presented included sheng, suona and bamboo flute solos, "bow dance", "sword dance" and solos. the chinese national musical instrument sheng which has a history of thousands of years drew great interest from the tobago people. hu tien-chuan played the "red flowers of tachai bloom everywhere" which depicts the transformation of china's socialist countryside resulting from the movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai". tenor soloist wu yen-tse sang "distant-bound ship laddon with friendship" and tobago fishermen's song "johnny grotto", which drew thunderous applause and cheers.

on may 15, the chinese troupe visited the caribbean dance school and the national museum here.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh Gives Film Reception in Commemoration of Late President Ho Chi Minh's Birth Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1975)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon in commemoration of the 85th anniversary of the birth of the late president ho chi minh.

a vietnamese film on president ho chi minh's revolutionary exploits was shown at the reception.

among the guests at the reception were vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien; vice-premier ku mu; and leading members of departments concerned keng piao, shen chien, han nien-lung, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, yao yi-lin, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, chien hsin-chung, chiao pei-hsin, ting kuo-yu, chai tse-min and shih shao-hua.

present were diplomatic officials of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in peking.

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SMALL PRODUCTION

Why Small Production Will Engender Capitalism and the Bourgeoisie

by

Chai Hai (翟 海)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1975)

In his "Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder, Lenin discussed why after the proletariat had established the dictatorship of the proletariat the overthrown bourgeoisie still possesses great strength and conditions for putting up resistance and carrying out restorationist activities. He then said: "Its power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of small production." "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."

Why will small production engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale? This is determined by the economic characteristics of small production. Small production is what we usually call small commodity production or simple commodity production. Small production is different from capitalist production and is mainly undertaken by one with his own labor; it is based on private ownership of the means of production. So far as the latter point is concerned, it belongs to the same type of economy as capitalist production. In capitalist society, the small producers are workers as well as private owners. Besides meeting their own needs, they sell some of their products on the market in exchange for the things which they need. Their commodities are sold on the market according to the law of value, and the value of the commodities is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor and not

by the amount of labor of the individual producers. Since the conditions for production, technological level and intensity of labor vary with different small producers, different producers spend a different amount of labor time for producing the same commodity. In some cases, costs are low, profits are high, and some make a fortune and ultimately become capitalists living on exploitation. Some have high costs and cannot compete with the others. They make no profits and they suffer losses and ultimately go bankrupt and become proletarians. This state of affairs shows that in their struggle with one another small producers will certainly bring about a state of polarization and that they are the soil and foundation for breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

Although small commodity production is constantly excluded following the development of capitalism, a considerable amount of small commodity economy still exists in the capitalist countries and resembles a vast ocean in some countries with relatively backward economy. In capitalist society, the small capital of the small commodity producers usually cannot compete with that of the bigger capitalists. A handful of people have climbed up, but the overwhelming majority have become proletarians.

In the initial period when the proletariat in our country set up its dictatorship, small production still existed like a vast ocean. Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, for a time the spontaneous force of capitalism ran wild in certain districts and brought about a state of polarization.

Although the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in the present stage in our country has been basically completed, the remnants of small production still exist; in the countryside, there are private plots, the domestic side occupations of the commune members and the village fair trade. In towns, there are still a small number of laborers working on their own. As workers, they are against exploitation and for the working class and socialism. However, since they are also private owners, they engender capitalism. If they are not educated, restricted and transformed, they will pound against the state market and undermine the socialist economy. Even within the scope of collective economy, the idea of private ownership in the minds of some peasants cannot be wiped out overnight and the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism will constantly raise its head among them. Small producer's mentality, habits and idea of private ownership will still exist for a long time to come.

Events over the twenty years and more since liberation tell us that after collectivization and the swtich over to the people's communes, and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, the broad masses have greatly raised their socialist consciousness and the collective economy has been further consolidated and developed. However, since the rural conditions for production in our country are still relatively backward and the level of productivity is not high, material foundation has not been completely laid for basically wiping out the ideas, mentality and habits inherent in the small producers. With such mentality, habits and idea of private ownership, the small private owners will make use of the bourgeois right and translate this thinking into

action at the first opportunity. Some people, especially a section of the rich peasants will, taking advantage of commodity economy, purchase goods, buy cheap and sell dear and engage in speculation. They will make use of the function of money to promote corruption, and through certain legal and illgal channels take possession of an increasing number of commodities and money, and even turn money into capital as the means to exploit the labor of other people.

Meanwhile, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes in society still dream of restoring capitalism day and night and put up resistance with tenfold frenzy in a vain attempt to regain their lost "paradise." They will inevitably exploit the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism among a section of small producers and the commodity economy which is the soil breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie, stir up trouble, whip up the weird wind of capitalism and carry out activities to restore capitalism. This tactics was employed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. On the one hand they preached that "money can move the gods" and declared that "the principle of distribution according to work and the principle of material interest" was the "decisive motivating factor" for developing production. On the other, they smeared the peasants as "lacking food and clothing." Their aim was to incite the peasants to "eat and divide all."

In short, as long as there are still classes and class struggle, as long as the bourgeois right, the ideology, habits and mentality of the small private owners still exist, capitalism and new bourgeois elements will be constantly and spontaneously engendered among the small producers. This is the law of class struggle.

The transformation of the small peasants and all their mentality and habits is a thing that will take several generations. As it has just emerged from the womb of capitalism, socialist society is full of violent struggles between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. We must seriously study the important directives on the question of theory recently made by Chairman Mao, profoundly understand Lenin's teaching that small production would engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie, raise our understanding about the importance, arduousness and protractedness of educating and reforming the small producers, continue to complete in a relatively long period of time that part of the task not yet completed in the transformation of the system of ownership, constantly weaken the foundation engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie, more consciously implement the Party's basic line, continue to carry out the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way, exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and carry through to the end the continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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SUPERSTRUCTURE AND RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION

Pay Serious Attention to the Reaction of Superstructure and Production Relations

by

Hung Liu (洪流) and Li Pin (李斌)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1975)

At the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee on April 28, 1969, Chairman Mao pointed out: "It seems that it will not do to go without the great proletarian cultural revolution, this foundation of ours being not solid. According to my observation, leaving alone the whole body and the overwhelming majority, it is feared that in a fairly large number of factories, leadership is not really grasped in the hands of Marxists and the masses of workers." "This shows that the revolution is not at an end."

This teaching by Chairman Mao not only shows the great proletarian cultural revolution being unusually essential to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration but also raises the point that after the basic completion of socialist transformation in the system of ownership, there still exists the problem of the leadership being in the hands of which class or actually possessed by which class. It further warns us that we must attach importance to the reaction of the superstructure on the economic base and the reaction of the relations of production on the production forces.

The fundamental contradictions of socialist society are the contradictions between production relations and productive forces, the contradictions between the supersturcture and the economic base. On the inter-relations between these two types of contradictions, Chairman Mao in his brilliant works, "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," pointed out long ago that productive forces and the economic base generally manifest themselves mainly in a decisive role, and, under given conditions, the relations of production and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves as playing the mainly decisive role. It was also pointed out that in socialist society, there still exist both harmony and contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base.

The economic base is composed of the three aspects of the relations of production, i.e., the system of ownership of means of production, the mutual relations based on the system of ownership, and the form of distribution compatible with the system of ownership. The study of Chairman Mao's important teachings given in the period of the great proletarian cultural revolution made us further understand that not only do the relations of production react on the productive forces but also, in the relations of production, its other two aspects react on the system of ownership.

A hallmark distinguishing various social forms is the reform of the system of ownership of the means of production. But the historical experience

of the whole class struggle tells us that the reform of any system of ownership was preceded by the seizure of political power; and then the system of ownership was altered on a mass scale by means of political power. Though the pattern of change in all social forms of exploitation was such that one exploiting class superseded another and one system of exploitation superseded another, yet over the question of ownership, history knows of no reform of a system of ownership that was carried out apart from political power.

For this very reason, the historical experience of the whole class struggle again tells us that at a time of one social form changing into another, be it the supersession of the slave system by the feudal system or the supersession of feudalism by capitalism, the new emerging exploiting class always devote all its strength to consolidating and strengthening its own superstructure covering political power, various systems and ideology so as to consolidate and strengthen its economic base and continuously intensify exploitation and suppression of the exploited class. History knows no exploiting class that did not take this course.

It is also for this very reason that the historical experience of the whole class struggle further tells us that concerning the establishment and consolidation of all social form of exploitation, the fundamental problem was one of political power being grasped in the hands of which class and dictatorship being exercised over which class. To consolidate its reactionary rule, the new emerging exploiting class, after seizure of political power, always strengthened its class dictatorship and consolidated its economic base and superstructure. To restore its reactionary rule, the old exploiting class always adopted various means to disrupt the economic base and superstructure of the new emerging class. Yet at a time when a social form had not yet been consolidated, the struggle invariably manifests itself of an acute struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. In the process of struggle, the new emerging class, having seized political power, always relied on the strengthening of the dictatorship of a class for triumphing over the restoration of the old class. A counter-restoration struggle divorced from the dictatorship of a class cannot be found in history.

All this is something in the nature of laws in the history of class struggle. An analysis and study of these historical experiences can deepen our understanding of the interrelations between the relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, and deepen our understanding about the question of upholding the dictatorship over the proletariat.

First, after the seizure of political power, the proletarian revolution aims at establishing a socialist society and marching toward the goal of communism. Socialist society is completely different from various previous social forms characterized by private ownership in the relations of production. With Marxism taken as the theoretical foundation for its own guiding thought, the proletariat wants to establish a socialist system of public ownership and eliminate all production relations arising out of all class differences. These production relations of course cannot

possibly be engendered in a socialist society. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the landlord and bourgeois classes through violent revolution and establishing a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat can socialist transformation of the old system of ownership be effected.

Second, socialism established by the proletariat after victory in the revolution pronounces continuous revolution and exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This dictatorship must eliminate all class differences and make a most thorough rupture with the traditional system of ownership, a most thorough rupture with traditional concepts. This naturally calls for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure covering all spheres of culture.

Third, socialist society, having emerged out of the womb of the old society, inevitably carries the traces of the old society in various respects. This determines that our socialist society covers a fairly long historical period, a period of struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism. It determines that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in this period, there are still both harmony and contradiction between the relations of production and productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base. These traces of the old society manifest themselves as bourgeois right which has not been completely eliminated so far as the system of ownership is concerned, which still seriously exists in the relations between man and man and which still occupies a dominant position in distribution. They also manifest themselves as some aspects of the superstructure where the bourgeoisie still occupies a dominating position and where the traditional concepts and the force of old social habits are also producing a stubborn obstructive effect on socialist new things. In this situation, we can in no way relax our vigilance just because we have scored a great victory in the reform of the system of ownership and just because we have scored a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement. We must see the other side of the objective being. This is to say, our economic base is still not solid, our superstructure is still less than perfect, and in the economic foundation and in the superstructure, there still exist material and spiritual conditions engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism, and the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines is still protracted and complicated.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "At a time when productivity cannot develop without a change in the relations of production, a change in the relations of production will play a main decisive role." "At a time when the superstructure covering politics, culture, etc., are hampering the development of the economic base, a reform in the political and cultural fields will become something important and decisive." Chairman Mao incisively spelled out this universal fundamental law of unity of opposites and criticized mechanical materialism and put forward the well-known conclusion about the reaction of relations of production and superstructure. In the integration of theory with practice, we must seriously study and acquire a deep understanding.

To consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must pay great attention to the reaction of superstructure and relations of production. Under given conditions, the other two aspects of the relations of production will adversely react on the system of ownership and hamper the development of social productive forces; the superstructure will adversely react on the economic base and enhance the disharmony between the two. Conversely, under given conditions, they will react favorably. Here lies the key: We must understand that in the historical period of socialism, there still exist conditions for them to react adversely. We must thus keep a clear head and deeply understand that only by carrying out thoroughly the Party's basic line and its various policies, promoting the revolutionary unity of the people of the whole country on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and doggedly exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all sphers and at every stage of revolutionary development and gradually rooting out the soil engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism can we consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, give full play to the important effect of the superstructure on the economic base and to the important role of the other two aspects of the relations of production in insuring that the leadership of the system of ownership is firmly in the hands of the proletariat. Only thus can we continuously deepen the socialist revolution and develop the socialist construction.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." "The correctness or incorrectness of the political and ideological line decides everything." We must bear in mind these two remarks by Chairman Mao at all times and, in compliance with Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The School Must Be Made the Tool of Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- A talk beginning with the study of the school-running experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College

by

Po K'o (柏戈)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1975)

Recently, the broad masses of cadres and teachers on the educational front have been seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and studying some writings by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. On this ideological basis, everyone has deepened this understanding of the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College from the high plane of combating revisionism and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. Revolution in education holds out good prospects of development. The situation is excellent.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the broad masses of cadres and teachers and students of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, integrating theory with practice, strived to gradually create on the educational front conditions making impossible not only the existence of the bourgeoisie but also its re-emergence. Important experience was provided for turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This school persisted in putting proletarian politics in command, put the transformation of students' thinking in the first place, practiced the system "from the commune and to the commune," let students come from among workers and peasants and return to the midst of workers and peasants, and cultivated a large number of socialist-minded and cultured laborers. They wholeheartedly relied on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants for running the school with ever greater success. Further strengthened were the ties with the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside. They persisted in moving the school to the countryside and adopted the teaching method of "several up and several down." During the study period, the students were enabled to serve socialist revolution and socialist construction. Relatively satisfactory combination was achieved between theory and practice, between politics and professional affairs, between school and society, between mental and manual labor. They doggedly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and discovered the new world in criticizing the old world. Therefore, once the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in educational revolution was made public it immediately received the attention and praises from the educational front and various quarters. A heated discussion was touched off.

One of the major achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution on the educational front is that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the ranks of the working class have

moved into the school, smashed the bourgeois intellectuals' monopoly of the school, shattered the rule of the revisionist line in the educational position and brought about profound changes in the educational position. Especially since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the educational revolution deepened step by step has scored tremendous achievements.

But the educational front is still an important front of struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeois. The struggle between two classes and two lines has never stopped on the educational front and the struggle to shatter the rule of the bourgeoisie over schools and its vain attempt to restore such rule is still going on fiercely. At present, such struggle finds its concentrated expression in making the school a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat or in running schools on the model of bourgeois school and turning the school into a ground for training bourgeois intellectuals and a tool for disrupting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

From the high plane of the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must continuously raise our understanding of the nature and tasks of proletarian education and draw a clear line between two kinds of education as regards ideology and line. Only in this way can we have a deep understanding of and really acquire the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College.

That the school should become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat is dictated by the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. In accordance with the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao applied the law of unity of opposites in analyzing the situation of both harmony and contradiction between the relations of production and productive force in socialist society and between the superstructure and the economic base. He pointed out that in socialist society there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle and that in the superstructure covering all spheres of culture, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Education is an important component of the superstructure. It must be adapted to the economic base and must actively serve the economic base. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, education must serve the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base and the consolidation and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For several thousand years, education has all along been monopolized by the exploiting class. In this sphere, the feudal, capitalist and revisionist traditional ideas are deep-rooted and bourgeois prejudices are particularly inveterate. If we attach no importance to the reaction of superstructure on the economic base and do not seriously make revolution in education, then capitalist restoration is possible at any time.

After the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "In national education, the task the Russian Communists set themselves is: to carry the cause begun with the October Revolution in 1917 through to the end and turn the school from the bourgeois tool for class rule into a tool for shattering such rule and completely eliminating the differentiation of social classes. The school should become the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This is a fundamental task on the educational front.

Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to struggle on the educational front. Chairman Mao has not only formulated the general lines and general policies for various historical periods but also formulated the proletarian educational line and policy and personally led the several major struggles of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie on the educational front. Chairman Mao's educational guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor" and his other teachings on the reform of the old educational system, the contents of the syllabus and teaching methods, etc., as far as their fundamental significance are concerned, are aimed at the fundamental objective of training and upbringing millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. All comrades engaged in educational work should take full cognizance of this point.

The comrades of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College persisted in taking the Party's basic line as a key link and had a relatively deep understanding of the fundamental spirit of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. It is because of this that in the acute and complicated struggle between two classes and two lines, they are capable of removing all difficulties and seriously implementing a series of directives from Chairman Mao, and strived in various respects to make the school an effective tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The comrades of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College derived this understanding from their frequent and repeated criticism of the revisionist educational line and their practice of struggle to make a thorough rupture with the bourgeoisie and the traditional concepts of all exploiting classes. The exploiting classes dare not admit the school is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They vigorously gloss over the class nature of education, cover up their real aim of taking the school as a tool for upholding the political rule of their class, falsely present the school as a venue purely for teaching knowledge, and energetically peddle such sinister stuff as "intellectual education first," "professional affairs in command," etc.

Tempered in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and teachers and students of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College understood from their own personal understanding and from historical experiences and lessons that education has traditionally been a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the domain of eudcation is one in which either the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the bourgeoisie or the bourgeoisie exercises dictatorship over the proletariat. Describing the school as just a

venue for the impartation of knowledge is sheer deceptive balderdash. Just as Lenin pointed out: "One of the false manifestations of the bourgeoisie is the belief that the school can be divorced from politics. You all clearly understand how false this way of thinking is. The bourgeoisie which put forward this theory itself put bourgeois politics first in the school enterprise."

In light of its own historical mission, the proletariat openly declares that it must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure covering all spheres of culture and must make the school a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For that very reason, the comrades of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College hated deeply the revisionist educational line before the great cultural revolution. They said that, without criticizing revisionism, revolution in education will find its progress dogged every step of the way. The Agricultural College can in no way simply concern itself with the study of the soil for the growth of farm crops but should especially pay attention to studying how to gradually weaken the soil breeding the bourgeoisie in the educational position. They doggedly criticized Lin Piao and Confucius, criticized the revisionist educational line and criticized the bourgeois world outlook and strived to make the school a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They developed the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, transformed the old school, resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's directive "All agricultural colleges must be moved to the countryside," doggedly ran the school in the countryside, and followed the practice of "from the commune and to the commune" and "several up and several down," so that after graduation the students could become peasants. These reform measures not only helped eliminate the centuries-old concepts of the exploiting classes but are also of far-reaching significance in restricting bourgeois right and gradually narrowing three major differences under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College opened the eyes of the people and made them realize that when the school is turned from a tool of bourgeois rule into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a strong impetus is given to the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

How education embodies its role as the tool of dictatorship is, in the final analysis, a problem of what kind of people to be cultivated. Whatever the class to which it belongs, all the systems and measures adopted by a school are aimed at training successors to its class. Here lies the ultimate dividing line to determine whether it is the proletariat or the bourgeoisie that exercises dictatorship in the educational domains. To become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a school must persist in serving proletarian politics and lead the students in taking an active part in realistic class struggle and two-line struggle, and must, in struggle, train them to be "socialist-minded and cultured laborers." Here socialist-minded laborers are the primary and decisive factor.

All the reforms of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College turned on the transformation of students' thinking. Students were constantly taught to study agriculture, love agriculture, learn farming, take up farming and

doggedly follow the socialist orientation. In the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the school paid attention to teaching the students how to acquire a clear understanding of why dictatorship should be exercised over the bourgeoisie, what are the main tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The students were taught to doggedly follow the Party's basic line, overcome the influence of such ideas of bourgeois right as taking knowledge as private property, regarding university students as one cut above others, etc., and make a thorough rupture with the traditional concepts of all exploiting classes and the self-serving idea of small producers. After education in the school, the students of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College went back to the countryside as peasants after graduation. They not only acquired cultural and scientific knowledge but, more important, became a backbone force traversing the socialist road in the countryside who have a relatively high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." A correct political line is guided by the Marxist theory. To turn the school into an effective tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's educational line, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory and study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The educational administrative departments and the leading cadres of the school at various levels must especially take the lead in studying well. In study, we must link study with the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the current state of the struggle between two classes and two lines on the educational front, and personally do some investigation and research work, sum up experience and closely link up the study of theory with the study of Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution and with the penetrating criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the criticism of the revisionist educational line and the criticism of the idea of bourgeois right and the struggle to restrict bourgeois right. "What is perceived cannot be immediately understood by us. Only what is understood can be more deeply perceived." Some comrades engaged in educational work sometimes got muddle-headed and even lost their bearings. An important reason was that they failed or did not know how to sum up the experiences and lessons about struggle between two classes and two lines on the educational front from the high plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Why was it that several years ago some units had the same hypotheses and tests as those of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and yet did not persevere or did not persevere in the same way as the comrades of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College? This was a problem requiring a proper solution in the process of study.

The Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is an agricultural college. Yet the direction they follow in turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat is of universal significance to various kinds of schools and is worthy of being seriously learned and studied. We trust that under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's thinking and through the concerted efforts of the broad masses of cadres, teachers and students, a still newer phase will be brought about on the educational front.

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Study the Revolutionary Spirit of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College

by

Liang Chung-hua (梁仲华), Teacher of the Chinese Language Department of the Peking Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1975)

The system of "from the commune and to the commune" and "several up and several down" practiced by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College enabled the students to actively contribute toward the three major revolutionary movements during the study period. This is not a question of methods but one of the direction. The practice of "from the commune and to the commune" helps gardually to narrow the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual labor and helps to restrict bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of far-reaching significance in combating revisionism and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. Here lies the most fundamental reason why the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has evoked universal strong response on the educational front.

The Ch'aoyang Agricultural College whose political direction was correct seriously carried out the educational guideline put forward by Chairman Mao, "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be integrated with productive labor," "train socialist-minded and cultured laborers." The school-running experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College was not something that dropped out of the skies but a result of the study of Chairman Mao's thinking on education, a result of criticizing the revisionist educational line and a result of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. The experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College embodies a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's educational ideas and deep hatred for the revisionist educational line, embodies the great and lofty ambition to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and embodies ebullient enthusiasm for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the socialist economic base. Chairman Mao taught us: "Man must have a bit of spirit." This spirit is the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution. To acquire the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is to acquire their spirit of thoroughgoing revolution.

The great revolutionary teacher Marx said, "Our task is to expose the old world and actively work for the establishment of a new world." The Ch'aoyang Agricultural College set us an example in the great struggle to expose and criticize the old world and in the educational revolution. We must learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, develop the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carry the educational revolution through to the end.

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SHENYANG TRADE UNION COUNCIL ORGANIZES WORKERS FOR STUDYING THEORY

Shenyang Trade Union Council Organizes Workers
for Studying Theory

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 21, 1975)

the trade union council of shenyang, a major industrial centre in northeast china, has taken various measures to help the workers to study theory under party leadership.

after chairman mao's instruction on the question concerning theory was publicized earlier this year, the factories of shenyang organized a number of workers into theoretical groups. the city trade union council has held four study sessions where two hundred cadres at the grassroots trade union organizations and worker theoretical instructors read some more marxist-leninist classics, chairman mao's works included. the council has also organized seven lectures for 14,000 worker activists.

having raised their theoretical level, these cadres and worker instructors have played a backbone role in the mass study movement. one of them is young worker li cheng-fu of the shenyang water-pump plant, who has joined other workers in the plant in studying theory and making investigations and analyzing problems of their plant theoretically in view of the political line. he also gave lectures in the plant and four institutes of higher learning, which were warmly received.

under the leadership of the party committee, over 1,000 workers of the shenyang water-pump plant are now studying chairman mao's important instructions and the teachings by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat in 18 workers' spare-time political schools. following this example, various factories and mines have set up more than 4,400 workers' spare-time political schools, over 31,000 workers' amateur theoretical study groups and more than 5,200 specialized theoretical study groups.

the city trade union council has also run study classes for old workers, who overcame the difficulty of limited schooling and studied conscientiously. relating their bitter experiences in the old society and their happy life today, they discussed in a deep-going way the importance of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. the city trade union council has organized them to make 25 reports in factories, government offices and schools attended by over 30,000 people. this has helped raise the workers' consciousness of the need of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

INDUSTRY

Northwest China People's Communes Run Industry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 20, 1975)

Large-scale development of small factories by people's communes in changyeh county in the northwest china province of kansu has promoted agricultural production and contributed to narrowing the difference between worker and peasant and between town and country.

the county now has over 400 small enterprises of which 300 are managed by production brigades. these enterprises, mostly set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, produce nearly a thousand kinds of products mainly for rural use, including pig iron, sulphuric acid, phosphate fertilizer, cement, flour mills, pumps, electric motors, transformers, threshers, plastics and pottery ware. the value of the county's total industrial output in 1974 was nearly 3.2 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

in his "may 7" directive, chairman mao points out: "while mainly engaging in agricultural production (including forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries), the peasants in the communes should at the same time study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. when conditions permit, they should collectively run some small factories. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." acting accordingly, the communes in changyeh have developed industries by relying on their own collective strength and utilizing local resources. under a unified arrangement, a number of peasants work in the industrial enterprises as full-time workers while many others work there only in the slack farming seasons. they have thus emerged as socialist peasants of a new type capable of both factory and farm work.

these small factories have been run in the spirit of hard working, by starting out with whatever crude equipment was available and improvised methods and cutting down costs to a minimum. when the phosphate fertilizer plant of the county was under construction in july 1970, the 20 cadres and commune members in charge began by converting an old kitchen into a workshop. they dug four pools for mixing the ingredients by hand and dried the product in the sun pending installation of the mixer and drier. in this way, they turned out 300 tons of phosphate fertilizer that year. then they gradually added more equipment and expanded the scale of production. in the past two years, more than half of the phosphate fertilizer applied in the county was produced locally.

the shangchin farm tool cooperative was set up with only a few blacksmith's and carpenter's tools. armed with 20 pieces of new equipment built by the workers themselves, the cooperative has developed from a repair shop to a manufacturer, turning out several hundred farm tools, including winnowers, forage cutting machines and clod crushers in the past four years.

with the support of industry, the commune members undertook water conservancy projects in the spirit of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and increased the per-hectare grain yield from 2.72 tons in 1969 to 4.2 tons in 1974. the amount of grain delivered by the county to the state last year was 1.3 times the county's total grain output in 1949.

THERMAL POWER PLANT

Central China Province Builds Large Thermal Power Plant

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 20, 1975)

the biggest thermal power plant in central china's honan province has been completed. the two 100,000-kilowatt turbine generators at the tanhò plant started operating in october 1973 and april this year.

the power plant is located in a mountainous area with poor roads, making construction of the project difficult. learning from the workers of the taching oilfields, national pace-setter in chinese industry, the staff and workers were dauntless in digging three 700-metre-long tunnels, filling in two 600-metre-long gullies and completing more than three million cubic metres of earth-and-stone work within a year.

to install the equipment, they set up a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians, who designed and made a 90-metre-high, 500-ton tower crane that can handle 100 tons of material at a time. in cooperation with other units, they designed, made and assembled a single furnace tangential firing boiler with a capacity of 410 tons per hour and used cement girder open-air device. this saved a large quantity of steel and money and provided experience for designing large boilers in the future.

OIL PROSPECTING EQUIPMENT

More Oil Prospecting Equipment Made in Shensi

(NCNA-English Sian, May 21, 1975)

four hundred sets of large oil prospecting instruments and more than 100,000 ancillary ones were turned out in shensi province last year. the output represented a 220 per cent increase over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the northwest province has developed production in this field under the policy of independence and self-reliance.

used for the geophysical prospecting of underground oil and gas, the equipment includes seismographs, well logging devices, gravimeters, field electric apparatus and gas analyzers.

china produced no oil prospecting equipment before liberation. with only a few outdated foreign-made instruments at their disposal, geological workers had to do prospecting usually by surveying the land surface.

china established her first oil prospecting equipment plant in sian, capital of shensi province, in 1955. complete sets of large precision instruments made in the province are now supplied to all parts of the country. variety has increased from year to year, and progress has been achieved from electronic tube to transistor and integrated circuit types and from direct to analogous and finally to digital recording.

AFFORESTATION

Lumberjacks Revive Northeast China Forests

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 20, 1975)

a devastated forest area in the changpai mountains has been turned into a thriving timber centre since liberation.

when the tahsingkou forestry bureau of kirin province, northeast china, was set up in 1960, secondary forests, thinly stocked land and denuded hills covered two-thirds of its 110,000-hectare forest area as a result of unscrupulous felling and plunder by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries.

regeneration was carried out immediately after liberation and gained momentum during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the lumberjacks declared: "now that the mountains and forests belong to the people, we are determined to build a new socialist forest area."

a group of leading cadres, workers and technicians carefully examined the forests three times and worked out an all-round plan for felling and regenerating ripe stands, improving secondary forests and planting trees on barren hills.

in the main felling area at tahsingkou which is covered by uneven-aged forests, a full growth of the younger trees is now ensured by selection felling, i.e. cutting the bigger, older and decaying trees while preserving the smaller, younger and sturdy ones. the lumberjacks have kept up the practice, overcoming the difficulties involved in logging, collecting and mechanization.

in winter, the best felling season, all workers and staff members of the forestry bureau concentrate on felling and fulfil the annual state quotas for timber. in spring and summer, they plant trees and build roads, bridges or houses.

the forestry bureau has expanded the afforestated area every year and has reforested 26,600 hectares of land. ninetyeight per cent of the denuded hills and waste land are covered with green. more than 900,000 cubic metres of timber were felled in the eight years from spring 1967 to spring 1975. in the same period, the bureau increased its timber reserves of by half a million cubic metres. as the annual rate of growth far surpasses that of felling, there has been a steady supply of more and better timber.

the state allocates special funds for workers' welfare. lumberjacks on the 12 forest farms under the bureau now live in new brick houses with schools, clubs, stores and clinics in the vicinity. their family members have got organized to reclaim land and do farming, raise pigs and sheep and grow medicinal herbs and other crops. the vegetables they grow are sufficient for the whole forest area.

TIBET

Coal Mine in Tibet Trains Cadres of Tibetan Nationality

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 21, 1975)

a large number of miners of tibetan nationality have been trained and promoted to leading posts at the machalah coal mine in the tibet autonomous region. being the first generation of tibetan miners, they account for 80 per cent of the mine's total number of cadres, and are now capable of providing efficient leadership and management.

at 5,240 metres above sea level, the machalah coal mine was set up and began operation in 1970. the overwhelming majority of cadres at the time were of han nationality transferred from elsewhere, and the miners were local emancipated serfs. over the past five years, a large number of the tibetan miners have come to the fore and have been promoted to leading posts. they acquit themselves well in leading the miners to produce more coal for the revolution.

the tibetan miners had difficulties in mastering techniques because they had limited schooling or none at all. the mine party committee started study classes, literacy classes and a political night school where the miners studied politics and learned technical and general knowledge. it also invited several groups of veteran miners from the fuhsin mining administration in northeast china to pass on their good qualities and style of work and experience to the tibetan workers. one-third of the local cadres and miners have over the past few years been sent to mines in other provinces to learn.

the tibetan miners have shown rapid progress politically and professionally, thanks to their hard efforts. gyamchung, now 28, fulfilled his tasks with flying colours whether he was a team leader or, later, leader of a work section. through study and tested in practical struggle, he has become a party committee member and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, charged with the ideological and political work of the mine. another miner named tserimchutra directs the mine's production as a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee. he often forms himself into "three-in-one" combinations with miners and technicians in attacking knotty problems in production. with most of the veteran workers back to fuhsin, the newly-promoted tibetan cadres are leading this socialist enterprise independently and competently.

3RD PLA SPORTS MEET

Chinese Party and State Leaders Attend Military Sports Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army featured a military sports exhibition here this afternoon.

it was watched by chinese party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chen hsi-lien, li ching-chuan, ngapo ngawang-jigme, hu chueh-wen and yao lien-wei.

present were leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms yang cheng-wu, hsiang chung-hua, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, kuo lin-hsiang, sun hung-chen, ma ning, fu chuan-tso, wang ping, yao kuo-min and li chen; and

chuang tse-tung, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, li ta, chairman of the presidium of the third army sports meet, and leaders of the 20 sports delegations to the army sports meet.

the military sports exhibition started at three o'clock this afternoon. 226 participants, men and women, from the 20 sports delegations performed in seven events: gymnastics with apparatus, bayoneting, men's rapid fire pistol shooting, men's semi-automatic or automatic rifle shooting and light machine gun shooting, women's semi-automatic or automatic rifle shooting, and men's team shooting.

the participants showed courage in bayoneting exercises, calmness and accuracy in shooting exhibitions. their performances not only showed the heroic spirit of the army in its determination to vanquish all intruding enemies, but also vividly demonstrated its achievements in military training and increase in combat strength. they drew enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Rally Warmly Welcomes Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

a mass rally was held here this afternoon to extend a warm welcome to the visiting delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee.

the rally was held under the joint auspices of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association.

among the guests were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy here musin kroi and his wife, and other albanian comrades in peking.

attending the meeting were huang tso-chen, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu hsi-chang, yang chi, hsi chao-ming, kan mai, hsu kuang, hsing jen-hsien and chang shih-ta, as well as more than 1,000 people.

the national flags of china and albania were hung side by side in the middle of the backdrop over the rostrum. opposite the rostrum was a huge streamer across the auditorium inscribed with "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people exclamation"

a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed at the rally.

chai tse-min addressed the meeting. he spoke highly of the current visit to china of the delegation of the albania-china friendship association.

"this visit has made new contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of

the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania," he said.

"under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha," he said, "the heroic albanian people adhere to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, firmly oppose u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all peoples and have made valuable contributions to the world revolutionary cause. "under very difficult conditions, the albanian people have persevered in the dictatorship of the proletariat, united as one, relied on their own efforts, defeated the schemes and intrigues of class enemies both at home and abroad, pushed forward constantly the socialist revolution and construction and made brilliant achievements in various fields.

he paid high tribute to the albanian party of labour for carrying forward the proletarian spirit of continuous revolution and adopting the various revolutionization measures against bourgeois and revisionist ideological influences. "these measures and the current nation-wide mass movement against bureaucracy have promoted ideological revolutionization among the people, aroused the enthusiasm of the labouring people for socialism, and given a powerful impetus to the rapid development of socialist construction," he said.

he sincerely wished the albanian people new and still greater victories.

speaking of the excellent international situation at present, chai tse-min pointed out the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union. historical experience has confirmed that those who seek hegemony are bound to arouse resistance of the people in various countries, and become besieged circle upon circle and finally bring destruction on themselves. this is an irresistible law. no matter how desperately the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, struggle and whatever tricks they play, they cannot escape from their doomed failure predestined by history.

in the protracted struggles against imperialism and revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and construction, the people of our two countries have supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship and close militant unity, he said.

established by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, this friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and has stood the test

of violent storms. it is unbreakable. as time marches on, our friendship will be tempered and grow stronger. all intrigues to undermine this great friendship are doomed to failure. no matter what will happen in the future, we will, as always, closely unite with the fraternal albanian people, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together.

speaking at the rally, delegation leader hekuran isai said: "since coming to china, we have witnessed great changes in the outlook of the chinese people now in the study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship, and are broadening, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. we have seen that the proletarian dictatorship in china is more consolidated than ever."

he praised the chinese people for the achievements they have made in socialist revolution and construction over the past 25 years under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. "the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao has smashed the plots of renegade liu shao-chi and conspirator lin piao to restore capitalism in china. this has enabled china to retain the bright red colour of the proletariat," he added.

hekuran isai gave an account of the achievements of the albanian people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. "the albanian people rally around the party in steel-like unity. this and their firm determination to overcome all obstacles and difficulties," said the delegation leader, "are the reliable guarantee that our country will make constant advance in the revolutionary cause and defeat enemy intruders who either come by themselves alone or in collusion with others."

speaking of the current international situation, he said, the most serious danger to the people and world peace comes from the two superpowers which wantonly instigate war, sow discord and split among the people of various countries and infiltrate into various countries and regions. but the people the world over are invincible. they have constantly heightened their vigilance and strengthened their unity in the struggle against imperialism and the soviet social imperialism.

delegation leader hekuran isai said the people of albania and china are as closely related to each other as flesh and blood and have forged a profound friendship. rain or shine, we will always remain inseparable comrades and brothers.

their speeches drew outbursts of applause from the audience. the two sides exchanged silk banners after the speeches.

albanian and chinese documentary films were shown after the rally.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Delegation of Argentine Communist Vanguard Party Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation recently with all members of the delegation of the central committee of the communist vanguard party of argentina led by oscar fleitas.

after the meeting, comrade yao wen-yuan gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

among those present at the meeting and banquet were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation paid a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the c.p.c. central committee. the guests toured changsha, shaoshan, anyuan, kwangchow, shanghai, tientsin and yenan before they left peking recently for home.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Brazilian President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federative republic of brazil chang teh-chun presented his credentials to president of the federative republic ernesto geisel yesterday morning, according to a brasilia report.

president geisel had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were brazilian minister of foreign affairs antonio f. azeredo da silveira, heads of the military and the civil administration offices of the presidential house hugo de andrade abreu and giberto monteiro pessoa, and other officials.

officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

earlier, minister azeredo da silveira met with ambassador chang teh-chun and had a friendly conversation with him on may 16.

ambassador chang teh-chun arrived in brasilia on may 2.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Gives Premiere in Britain

(NCNA-English London, May 19, 1975)

the chinese wushu troupe gave its premiere at the london coliseum (theatre) this evening to the warm welcome of more than 2,600 spectators.

the national anthems of china and britain were played before the performance.

among the spectators were: duke and duchess of gloucester; lord elwyn-jones, lord chancellor; denis howell, minister of state for sports at the department of the environment; and high-ranking officials of the foreign and common-wealth office and the department of trade.

also present were: former prime minister e. heath, m. macdonald, president, lord trevelyan, vice-president, and sir harold thompson, chairman of the great britain-china centre; j. needham, president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding; parliament members; and well-known figures from cultural, science, sports, industrial, commercial, press and other circles.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chi-kuang was also present.

the chinese players performed 48 items, all of which were warmly applauded, especially the three-point fork, fei hung swordplay, mantis boxing and bare-handed fight against double spears.

after the performance, the great britain-china center and mr. victor hochhauser responsible for organizing the performance entertained the chinese troupe at a reception. speaking on the occasion, h. thompson, chairman of the great britain-china center, and hsu kuo-an, leader of the chinese troupe, expressed the hope that the friendship and cultural exchanges between the people of the two countries be further developed.

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Condoles Over Death of Thakin Zin and Thakin Chit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to comrade thakin ba thein tin of the central committee of the communist party of burma, expressing deep sympathy over the death of comrades thakin zin and thakin chit, chairman and secretary of the central committee of the communist party of burma. the message reads as follows:

we are shocked to learn that comrades thakin zin and thakin chit, chairman and secretary of the central committee of the communist party of burma, died heroically in action. we express to you our deep condolences.

for decades comrade thakin zin and comrade thakin chit engaged in the long struggle against imperialism, feudalism and reaction, and devoted their precious lives to the burmese revolution. though they are now dead, the historical trend of the burmese revolution cannot be checked.

the communist party of burma, with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, has for decades led the burmese people of all nationalities in the struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, advancing wave upon wave and overcoming one difficulty after another, thus making a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the burmese people. we are confident that all the members of the communist party of burma and commanders and fighters of the people's army will unite closely around the central committee of the communist party of burma headed by chairman thakin ba thein tin and win thorough and complete victory in their revolutionary war by upholding a correct line, firmly relying on the people of all nationalities and carrying out a dauntless struggle.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Gives Warm Welcome in Honan Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 20, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests visited linhsien county and loyang city in central china's honan province between may 17 and 20 in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. they were given a warm welcome by the local people.

the distinguished cambodian guests inspected major projects on the red flag canal, and visited a chemical fertilizer factory, a machinery plant and other factories run by linhsien county between 17 and 18, in the company of liu hung-wen, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, and chin chih-hua, vice-chairman of the linhsien county revolutionary committee.

chin chih-hua gave the distinguished guests an account of the linhsien county people's hard efforts to build the red flag canal in ten years. prime minister penn nouth praised the county people for their miraculous achievements.

prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests were honoured at a banquet given by the linhsien county revolutionary committee.

the distinguished guests arrived in loyang from linhsien county by special car yesterday afternoon. in the evening, the visitors were honoured at a banquet given by the honan provincial revolutionary committee and the loyang city revolutionary committee.

in his toast, liu hung-wen said: "the victory of the cambodian people has eloquently proved chairman mao's wise thesis in his statement of may 20, 1970: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.'"

he condemned u.s. imperialism for deploying aircraft and naval landing forces recently to bomb and invade cambodia. "we, the people of honan, like the people of the whole country, resolutely support the cambodian people's just struggle," he said.

prime minister penn nouth said: "may 20 is a day of great historic significance because five years ago today chairman mao issued the 'may 20' statement in resolute support of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the cambodian people's great victory has confirmed chairman mao's brilliant thesis in the 'may 20' statement.

"following chairman mao's instruction, the chinese people have in the past few years provided the cambodian people with many-sided support and assistance in their struggle. in the course of our current visit, we have learned a great many experience from the chinese people, particularly the experience in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands and self-reliance. when we return to our country, we will emulate the staunch spirit of the people of tachai and linhsien county and strive to build our country into an independent, prosperous and beautiful nation."

the distinguished cambodian guests today visited the lungmen murals and the tungfanghung tractor plant in loyang in the company of ulanfu, liu hung-wen and chi wen-chuan, vice-chairman of the loyang city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the united republic of cameroon.

among the guests were chien cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, chang chih-chiang, leading member of the ministry of public health, chao cheng-hung, vice-minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Youth Gymnastic Team Leaves for Ecuador, Cuba and Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

chinese youth gymnastic team, with lu wen-chun as leader and chang pao-sheng as deputy leader, left here by air yesterday evening for a friendly visit to ecuador, cuba and spain.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Peking Reception Welcomes Equatorial Guinean Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a reception here at noon today to warmly welcome a football delegation from macias ecuema biaogo province of the republic of equatorial guinea led by felipe ondo obiang, on the occasion of its friendly visit to china.

present at the reception were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation; li feng-lou, leading member of the host association; and leading members of organizations concerned hsu yin-sheng and jen chao, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

li feng-lou and felipe ondo obiang spoke at the reception permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they wished the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and equatorial guinea.

the football delegation arrived in peking by air on may 19.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

finnish ambassador to china martti salomies and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the finnish men's basketball delegation with martti huhtamaki as its chief and oiva virtanen as team leader.

attending the reception were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

while in china, the finnish basketball delegation visited peking, wuhan and shanghai. the finnish friends will leave here for home by plane tomorrow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets French Agronomist

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng today met and had a friendly talk with french agronomist professor rene dumont.

while in china, the professor toured peking, kwangchow, shanghai, nanking, chengchow, linhsien county, shihchiachuang, the tachai brigade and the shashihyu brigade. he will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of princess ashraf pahlavi's visit to china.

among the guests were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chiao-chih, wang hai-jung, ho ying, sun hsiao-feng, wang lei and lin chia-mei.

present at the banquet were princess ashraf pahlavi and her entourage, and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

ambassador ahmad-lai bahrami and vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they both pointed out that the long-standing friendship between the people of china and iran had developed satisfactorily in recent years and that princess ashraf pahlavi's current visit to china had made new contributions to the enhancement of the unity and cooperation between the people of china and iran.

princess ashraf pahlavi today visited the palace museum in the company of lin chia-mei and curator of the museum wu chung-chao.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

a chinese journalists delegation led by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to japan.

the ten members of the delegation include people from newspaper, radio and periodical organizations and worker and peasant news contributors.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of news organizations in peking, the information department of the foreign ministry and the china-japan friendship association lu ying, teng kang, shih shao-hua, peng ti, chiang mu-yueh, wang chen and sun ping-hua.

japanese correspondents residing in peking were also present.

Chinese Journalists Delegation in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 20, 1975)

the chinese journalists delegation led by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, arrived here today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association and japanese journalists.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were: kenzo nakajima, president of the japanese committee to welcome the chinese journalists delegation and director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and japanese friends tarao miyakawa, kinkazu saionji, seiichi tagawa, hideo din, ekizo akatsu, seimin miyazaki, as well as leading japanese journalists.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

in the evening a cocktail party, arranged by the welcoming committee, was held in honour of the chinese guests. kenzo nakajima and some 500 people attended.

japanese education minister michio nagai was present.

also present were: secretary general of the liberal-democratic party yasuhiro nakasone; chairman of the komei party yoshikatsu takeiri; chairman of the democratic socialist party ikko kasuga; and outstanding people of various circles shigeru hori, aiichiro fujiyama, zentaro kosaka, chuji kuno, hisao ishino, hosei yoshida, hideo din, takeshi takeuchi, tadashi kodaira, hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, kinkazu saionji, makoto ichikawa, yoshihiro inayama, kazutsura kawase and teiji hagiwara.

leading figures of japanese news paper publishing houses, news agencies, radio and t.v. stations were also present.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, chen kun-wang and huang wen-chin, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents also attended.

a warm welcome to the chinese journalists delegation was extended by kenzo nakajima. after the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china, he said, the main task facing the two countries was the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty. he expressed the hope that the friendship and mutual understanding between the japanese and chinese peoples would be enhanced through the chinese delegation's visit.

chu mu-chih said in his reply that the aim of the chinese journalists delegation was to develop understanding and friendship between the journalists and the peoples of the two countries. he recalled the development of this friendship following the publication of the joint statement by china and japan. the chinese and japanese peoples are very much concerned about the further development of the relations between the two countries and follow with keen interests the talks on the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty, he said. this treaty should be an advance, not a retreat in line with the china and japan joint statement. he added. "we are convinced that with the sustained efforts of the peoples of the two countries all difficulties will eventually be surmounted, so as to constantly advance the relations between the two countries on the basis of the china-japan joint statement", he said in conclusion.

the party was alive with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Government Fishery Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

pao kuang-tsung, leader of the chinese government fishery delegation, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the japanese government fishery delegation led by tomonari matsushita.

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng attended the banquet. prior to the banquet, hsiao peng met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese delegation.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking yesterday afternoon to take part in the negotiations for a fishery agreement between the governments of china and japan which would be held in peking. upon its arrival in peking, the japanese delegation was greeted at the airport by all members of the chinese government fishery delegation and the japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

Japanese Women's Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 20, 1975)

a women's delegation from the branches of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan in kyoto, osaka and kobe led by michi koga wound up its visit to china and left here for home today.

the delegation toured peking, nanking, soochow and shanghai, calling at factories, schools and rural people's communes.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted the japanese guests while they were in peking.

Japanese Organizations Demand Immediate Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 20, 1975)

the second enlarged national council meeting of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) adopted a resolution on may 18 strongly demanding the japanese government fully implement the japan-china joint statement and immediately conclude the japan-china friendship and peace treaty.

the resolution says, "the japan-china joint statement is an official document confirmed by the governments of japan and china. it not only helps strengthen the friendly relations between japan and china but also benefits peace in asia and the world, therefore in keeping with the fundamental interests of the japanese people."

it declares, "we indignantly denounce the plot of a handful of reactionaries in japan and abroad to obstruct the signing of the japan-china friendship and peace treaty."

"we will go all out in publicizing the significance of the 'anti-hegemony clause' to push public opinion and together with the people, demand the japanese government fully implement the japan-china joint statement and sign the treaty immediately."

a resolution adopted at a meeting on may 12 of the council of southern osaka region under the general council of trade unions of japan says that in the light of the principles stated in the japan-china joint statement "it is only natural to include in the japan-china friendship and peace treaty the opposition to the seeking of hegemony."

the resolution points out that the foreign force opposes the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china friendship and peace treaty because it has the ambition to seek hegemony. we must sharpen our vigilance, it declares.

Japanese Organization Stands for Signing Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 20, 1975)

the second enlarged national council meeting of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) adopted a resolution on may 18 warmly supporting the joint statement of the delegation to china from the japanese socialist party and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

the resolution says that the statement states explicitly that it is extremely important to oppose hegemonism of the two superpowers. this fully conforms to the principles of our association.

the joint statement has inspired various political forces and the broad masses of the people striving for the signing of the japan-china friendship and peace treaty, the resolution says.

the enlarged national council meeting of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the resolution says, warmly supports the joint statement of the delegation to china from the japanese socialist party and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and will further promote throughout japan the movement for the signing of the japan-china friendship and peace treaty.

Japanese Sasaki Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

the japanese sasaki friendship delegation led by kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives, left here for home by air today.

the japanese guests were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

present at the airport were also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials.

delegation leader kozo sasaki gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening. president liao cheng-chih was among those present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Visitors
Group for Friendship

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 19, 1975)

vice-premier pak sung chul of the korean administration council received here today the chinese friendship visitors group and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. the chinese group is led by tan ying-chi, secretary of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and his deputy chao yu-hsin, vice-chairman of the trade union council of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Foreign Minister and Mrs. Kotsokoane
Attend Acrobatic Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, and mrs. kotsokoane this evening attended an acrobatic performance by the peking acrobatic troupe, in the company of yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai and ma yu-shun.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks with minister of foreign affairs j.r.l. kotsokoane this afternoon.

minister of foreign affairs j.r.l. kotsokoane and other distinguished lesotho guests today visited a middle school and were given a warm welcome by teachers and students.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Livestock and Forestry Friendship Delegation Visits Inner Mongolia and Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the somali livestock and forestry friendship delegation led by yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for the ministry of livestock, forestry and range, visited the inner mongolian autonomous region in north china, and a shelter belt experimental centre in fuhsin city, liaoning province, northeast china, from may 14 to 20.

the distinguished somali visitors were guests of honour at banquets hosted by shao tzu-yen, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region, and tekeszu (mongolian nationality), vice-chairman of the fuhsin city revolutionary committee in liaoning province.

in inner mongolia, the distinguished somali guests visited the huhehot no. 2 woolen mill, the inner mongolian animal husbandry research institute, the university of inner mongolia in huhehot and a production brigade in the region.

at the production brigade known for its animal husbandry, the distinguished guests inspected its pastureland water conservancy projects, grazing grounds, flocks and herds, a primary school and a store. they also called at herdsmen's homes. herdsmen of the production brigade entertained the guests with traditional milk products, milk tea and other delicacies.

in the course of the visit, the distinguished somali guests praised the herdsmen for their achievements by collective wisdom and strength. at a herdsman's home, secretary of state yusuf ali osman said: "the friendship between the people of our two countries is profound. although we are separated by oceans, we both belong to the third world. our hearts are closely linked."

in liaoning province, the guests visited a specimen room and a tree-transplanting experimental centre of a shelter belt experimental station in fuhsin city, a sand anchoring and foresty experimental centre, inspected shelter belts. they had cordial conversations with cadres, workers and technicians of the shelter belt experimental station.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish National Men's Basketball Team
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the turkish national men's basketball team led by feridun alpay wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

team leader osman solakoglu had left china for home earlier this month.

while in china, the turkish team visited peking, tsinan and nanking.

CHINA AND US

US Track and Field Team Meets Central-South
China Team in Friendly Match in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 20, 1975)

a 95-member united states track and field team led by joseph r. scalzo, president of the u.s. amateur athletic union, left here for shanghai by air this evening after a friendly match and sight-seeing tour.

in a friendly match with the central-south china track and field team on may 18 and 19 at the kwangtung people's stadium here, the visitors drew warm applause from a daily crowd of over 9,000 spectators.

on may 18, yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ni chih-chin, president of athletics association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned watched the match and met with leader of the u.s. team joseph r. scalzo, team officials and coaches. lynn pascoe, second secretary of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present.

while in kwangchow, the u.s. track and field team visited china's export commodities exhibition and a school for deaf-mutes and went sightseeing. the guests also visited the yueh hsiu park and a museum. earlier today, the u.s. athletes visited the shihwan artistic ceramics workshop in fushan city and a several-hundred-year-old buddhist temple.

upon its departure from kwangchow, the u.s. team was seen off at the airport by ho chih-chuan, leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the athletics association of the people's republic of china, and athletes of the central-south china team.

The Law of History Is Irresistible

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

the victory of the national liberation war in indo-china and the defeat of the u.s. aggressor is eloquent proof of the truth that "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big" and that by "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

after the second world war, the united states, basing itself on the military and economic strength it has rapidly accumulated in wartime, stretched out its hands in all directions to grab everything it wanted all over the globe as if it would like to swallow up the whole world at one gulp. moving against the current of history, it spread out its claws to suppress the national independence and national liberation movements in all parts of the world. an unjust cause, however, finds little support. the history of events in the post-war years is characterized by the fact that imperialism, the u.s. imperialism in particular, carried out repeated intervention and aggression abroad only to be repeatedly and thoroughly defeated.

historical developments have turned out to be the complete opposite of what u.s. imperialism intended. the defeat of the united states as a reputed world power and superpower by the people of the small and weak nations of indo-china is another striking manifestation of the law of history.

the bankruptcy of the u.s. policy of aggression in indo-china makes it clear once again that in war the decisive factor is people, not things, the nature of the war and the feelings of the people, not modern weapons nor a "position of strength". the people of cambodia and viet nam were bound to win because they fought against u.s. aggression in defence of national independence and for national liberation.

u.s. imperialism was bound to lose because it fought unjust wars of aggression in far-away places, trying to shore up puppet regimes and thus represented the reactionary, decadent and declining forces.

as an imperialist superpower, the united states is indeed militarily and economically powerful. at the height of its war of aggression in viet nam, it threw in a force of no less than 550,000 troops. it mobilized 75 per cent of its infantrymen and paratroops, 68 per cent of its marines, more than 50 per cent of its tactical air force, 40 per cent of its aircraft carriers, and 52 per cent of its cruisers. it spent more than 200,000 million dollars, dropped nearly 8 million tons of bombs -- more than the total dropped during the second world war -- and used all kinds of modern weapons excepting nuclear arms. nevertheless, facts demonstrate that the u.s. military superiority was a transient factor which could play only a temporary role; on the other hand, the just nature of the struggle of the people of viet nam and cambodia and the unjust nature of the u.s. war of aggression, and the feelings of the people towards the war were factors that played a constant role. as the indo-chinese peoples persisted in their struggle, the military position of the united states was gradually changed from one of superiority to one of inferiority, with the result that all the u.s. operational programmes ended in the most resounding defeats in two centuries.

u.s. intervention and aggression in indo-china in the past two decades and more has deeply sharpened the contradictions inherent in the u.s. imperialist system, plunging the foremost capitalist country into a complex of crises. internationally, it stands opposed and condemned by all peoples of the world, and also by its major allies who left it in the lurch and thereby placed it in unprecedented isolation. by launching the war of aggression in indo-china, the u.s. government unwittingly tempered the american people and taught them the lesson that its imperialist policy of aggression caused suffering not only to the indochinese peoples but also to the americans themselves. with this new awareness, the students and other sections of the people in the united states waged impressive protest actions. they staunchly proclaimed their aim to carry on, in the "heart" of the united states, a struggle against the u.s. war of aggression abroad. their struggle opened up a new front in the fight against u.s. imperialist policy, affording a powerful support to the indo-chinese people. speaking of the u.s. aggression, the western press noted that the u.s. "got in a mess abroad", and "viet nam convulsed every aspect of american life." the war "undermined the american economy" and touched off a severe inflationary spiral, bringing about what the western press called the saddest chapter in a century.

failing to win the war of aggression with its own troops, the united states turned to its usual practice, that is, signing with a handful of traitors treaties whose terms called for the united states to supply the money and guns, in this way abetting others to serve the u.s. schemes of aggression. however, the history of the indochinese war proves that those supported by the united states were out-and-out traitors who had been spurned by the people and were only capable of harming the country and ruining the people. therefore, the more the united states bolstered up these traitor regimes, the more it lost popular sympathy; the more it was "faithful" to this handful of "old friends", the more it met with strong popular opposition; and the more it wanted to abide by its "commitements to the treaties concluded with its allies", the more accelerated and thoroughgoing its defeats. this is another major factor in the doom meted out to the u.s. in indochina.

contrary to the situation of the united states, which won little support for its unjust cause, the people's armed forces of the three indochinese countries, equipped as they were with inadequate weapons, won the full support of the people of their own countries and broad sympathy and support of the people in the rest of the world. this was because they were carrying out a sacred war of national liberation and a noble cause for national independence. the indochinese peoples dared to take their destinies into their own hands by taking up arms to engage in protracted fighting. they turned the enemy's temporary military advantage into disadvantage, gaining total victory. the recent complete liberation of cambodia and south viet nam in quick succession marks the victorious results of a protracted people's war waged by the heroic cambodian and vietnamese peoples. under extremely difficult conditions, the cambodian armymen and civilians persisted in their just war of national liberation for over five years; the south vietnamese armymen and civilians persisted in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation for over 10 years. in the course of fighting each founded a people's army and established vast liberated rural base areas. in accordance with the particular conditions in their respective countries, they launched a people's war, with the revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, having no fear of sacrifice, working hard, persevering, and relying on their own efforts. as they fought, the cambodian and vietnamese peoples in consequence became stronger and more valiant and won greater and greater victories.

the united states has been dealt a crushing defeat and been duly punished in its war of aggression against indochina. under the signboard of "supporting the national liberation movement", another superpower which has been fiercely contending for hegemony with

the united states, engaged in the dirty trick of betraying the indochinese peoples to facilitate its own expansion. recently, it slandered the victory of the cambodian war of national liberation by referring to it as "the ending of the fratricidal war"; it cast a slur on indochina's heroic resistance to the imperialist aggression by calling the region a "hotbed of war". this once again strips the renegade of its mask.

nevertheless, the law of history is irresistible. in spite of obstruction and sabotage by one or the other superpower, the historical torrent of the desire of countries for independence, of nations for liberation and people for revolution is bound to triumphantly surge ahead, sweeping away all dregs and obstacles.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Consulates-General in China Give Receptions in Kwangchow and Nanning

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

le quang dien, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, gave a reception in this south china city this evening in celebration of the great victory of the nation of viet nam.

attending the reception were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a., including lin li-ming, ou chih-fu, li chien-chen, liu yun-ting, liang hsiang and lo fan-chun.

nguyen am, consul-general of the d.r.v.n. in nanning, gave a film reception in nanning yesterday in commemoration of the 85th anniversary of the birth of the late president ho chi minh.

among the guests were leading members of departments concerned of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and the nanning city chiao hsiao-kuang, liao wei-hsiung, wei shih-ching, lin fu-wen and hsiao han.

vietnamese films were shown at the reception.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATION

IOC Must Expel Chiang Clique and Restore China's Legitimate Seat

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1975)

expulsion
of the chiang clique and restoration of the legitimate seat of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) by the international olympic committee (i.o.c.) is a strong demand voiced by the people of all countries the world over and friends in the international sports circles. they pointed out that it is illegal for the chiang clique to usurp the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) seat in the i.o.c. and this absurd state of affairs must be altered.

since the beginning of this year, a joint proposal for ousting the chiang clique and restoring the legitimate seat of the a.c.s.f.(c.o.c.) has been submitted to the i.o.c. by algeria, iran, romania, tanzania and senegal. albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, pakistan, japan, kuwait and the congo have each sent similar proposals to the i.o.c. earlier, the sixth general assembly of the supreme council of sports in africa demanded in an appeal to the i.o.c. the restoration of the solely legitimate a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) seat in the i.o.c. the asian games federation has written to the i.o.c. expressing support for the expulsion of the chiang clique and restoration of china's legitimate seat.

speaking at a joint meeting of the i.o.c. and national olympic committees held in rome in mid-may 1975, representatives from iran, albania, iraq, morocco, ethiopia, somalia, zambia, yugoslavia and japan pointed out unequivocally that the i.o.c. must unconditionally oust the chiang clique from the committee and restore the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china in the i.o.c. they scathingly denounced the shop-worn theme of creating "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan".

the struggle for expelling the chiang clique and restoring the legitimate seat of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) is worldwide. it is closely connected with the struggle of the developing countries for changes in international sports organisations. an article in the london "times" says: "the i.o.c. have set their face against a deal involving the exclusion of taiwan but now a new atmosphere prevails". "it would be wrong to think that a majority of the i.o.c. members would not accept peking's application," it notes.

under the influence and impetus of this struggle, some enlightened personages in international sports

have changed their attitude. a leading i.o.c. member indicated in tehran in september last year that they (i.o.c. members) are eager to see the return of the people's republic of china to the i.o.c. the president of the federation internationale de football association (fifa) also noted explicitly that china should have its representative in fifa.

to change this abnormal situation, the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) again sent an application to the i.o.c. last april 9 at the request of the committee. it stated explicitly that the i.o.c. should withdraw its recognition of the chiang clique and affirm the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) as the sole sports organisation representing the whole of china in the i.o.c. and the olympic games. it is universally known that there is only one china in the world, namely, the people's republic of china. taiwan is a province of china and an inalienable part of chinese territory. in 1971, the united nations expelled the chiang kai-shek clique and restored the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china by an overwhelming majority. but the i.o.c. still connives at the usurpation of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) legitimate seat by the chiang clique. this is extremely unjust.

actually, this question has been solved long ago. in a letter to the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) on may 26, 1954, the i.o.c. secretary-general said: "i have the pleasure to inform you that at our athens session which took place at the beginning of this month your committee has been recognized by the international olympic committee." but at the same time, former i.o.c. president avery brundage resorting to despicable tricks behind the backs of other i.o.c. leading members included the so-called sports organisation of the chiang clique in the list of the national olympic committees recognised by the i.o.c. without discussion and approval by the i.o.c. a protest against this was lodged by the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee). for four years after this, avery brundage obstinately clung to his erroneous decision and pushed more vigorously the policy of "two chinas". under such intolerable situation, the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) was forced to announce on august 19, 1958 its withdrawal from the i.o.c. it can be seen from this that the usurpation of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) rightful seat by the chiang clique was entirely the handiwork of brundage. he not only violated i.o.c. rules but also crudely interfered in the internal affairs of china, thus fully revealing his hegemonic features.

in the mounting upsurge of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, a number of international sports federations, disregarding intimidation by a handful of diehards in the sports circles and upholding justice, have in the last few

years expelled the chiang clique and restored the rightful seat to china or admitted her as a new member. under the influence of the trend of the times, other sports organizations surmounting interference by the diehards revised unreasonable provisions in their rules and adopted a number of new measures. such progress is welcomed by the people of the third world countries and other countries.

but it should be pointed out that a handful of diehards in international sports circles, in order to maintain hegemony in international sports affairs, are still holding the corpse of the chiang clique to their bosom. they spread many fallacies to mislead the people so as to attain their objective of creating "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan". one of the fallacies to justify their frustration of the restoration of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) rightful seat is "sports has nothing to do with politics" which is quite untenable. their deeds run entirely contrary to this "principle" they have vociferously advertised. proof of this is brundage's trick of creating "two chinas" in the i.o.c. to allow the sports organization of the chiang clique to hang on in the international sports organizations is interference in china's internal affairs. this is a political issue and absolutely not an issue that has nothing to do with politics. a second fallacy is to keep taiwan in the i.o.c. as an area. this is essentially the creation of "two chinas". being an inalienable part of chinese territory taiwan cannot be admitted to the i.o.c. as a separate area. the only correct solution to the question of china's legitimate rights in the i.o.c. is for the i.o.c. to withdraw its recognition of the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique. all other solutions such as changing the name of the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique, or keeping taiwan in the i.o.c. as an area, or welcoming the people's republic of china into the i.o.c. on one hand but refusing to take resolute measures to expel the chiang clique on the other, are measures objectively creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan", and are absolutely unacceptable to the chinese people. a third fallacy is that "the expulsion of the chiang clique will prevent the sportsmen of taiwan from participating in the olympic games". the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) has always shown concern for the right of the sportsmen of taiwan province to participate in sports competitions both at home and abroad. in 1974, athletes who are natives of the taiwan province, together with those of other provinces and regions of china, took part after preliminary heats in the seventh asian games held in tehran, as members of the chinese sports delegation. in 1959 and 1965, the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) invited athletes of the taiwan province

to participate in the first and second national games. the third national games which will be held in peking this year will also invite athletes of the taiwan province to participate. these facts forcefully refute the fallacies spread by a handful of diehards who attempt to frustrate the restoration of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) legitimate seat by these fallacies. their attempt is miserable as well as futile.

even if the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) were excluded from the i.o.c. by a handful of diehards, the chinese athletes can live as usual and live very well. new progress has been made in china's sports and sports exchanges with many countries of the world have expanded steadily especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the unity and friendship between the sports circles and athletes of china and of other countries have grown in depth daily. the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" is more deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. sports exchanges will become more and more frequent and the unity and friendship of the athletes will become closer and deeper. no reactionary forces can block this development.

the expulsion of the chiang clique and the restoration of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) legitimate seat in the i.o.c. is an inviolable sacred right of the chinese people and also the aspiration of the world people and friends in sports circles.

no matter what intrigues and manoeuvres a handful of diehards in the i.o.c. may resort to, the expulsion of the chiang clique and the restoration of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) legitimate seat in the i.o.c. are bound to be realized under the joint struggle waged by the world people and friends in sports circles.

THIRD WORLD

Third World Advances in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

a development in depth is taking place in the third world struggle against exploitation, plunder and control and for safeguarding their national resources, economic rights and developing the national economies.

the superpowers are not reconciled to the defeat meted out by the developing countries by their use of petroleum and other raw materials as weapons. nor are they prepared to renounce the interests already gained or their hegemonic position. in fact, they are intensifying their machinations against the just struggle of the developing countries. taking advantage of changes in supply-demand relations in the international oil market, they are raking in large amounts of petro-dollars through the sale of arms, industrial equipment and technology, stocks and properties, in a bid to deprive the oil-exporting countries of the fruits of victory. at the same time they try to sow discord between the oil producers and oil consumers and between the oil-producing and non-oil-producing countries. they have even rigged up an oil consumers' group to "confront" the organization of oil exporting countries. to maintain their oil super-profits, they resort to political and economic pressure, intimidation and threats of force to compel the oil producers to reduce oil prices.

the developing countries have risen courageously to meet the superpower challenge and wage a firm, tit-for-tat struggle against oppression, sabotage and attempts to shift onto them the economic crisis. the first four months of this year have witnessed a series of meeting among the developing countries -- the dakar conference on raw materials, the ministerial meeting of the "group of 77", the meeting of opec oil ministers, the meeting of opec oil, finance and foreign ministers and the first opec summit. policies on the common struggle in the new situation and important measures have been studied at these meetings, ushering in a new stage in the battle.

in this struggle of unprecedented intensity against imperialism and hegemonism, the developing countries adhere to principles and reasoning. they stand firm against pressure and cajolery, resist divisive provocations and have won one victory after another.

in view of the efforts of the two overlords, the united states and the soviet union, to sabotage third world unity and to isolate opec, the oil-exporting countries

took a firm coordinated decision to freeze oil prices and cut back production, thus frustrating the superpower scheme to force down oil prices. they are also prepared to take effective measures to promote cooperation with the non-oil-producing countries so as to confront the trouble-makers with joint actions.

with the deepening of the struggle, unity and cooperation among the developing countries had increased. during the past year, before each major struggle was launched, they held meetings in various forms, according to regions or special fields, to exchange views, coordinate policies and formulate tactics and steps to be taken in common to launch a closely coordinated united struggle. the developing countries are forging a fighting entity to speak with one voice. this has greatly strengthened their position and their confidence in victory in the anti-hegemonic struggle.

it is noteworthy that in the past few months the latin-american countries have made much headway in their efforts to promote regional cooperation and "economic integration". following the adoption of the "ayacucho declaration" by the leaders of eight south-american countries and the signing of the "declaration of guyana" by the heads of state of six central american countries, the existing regional organizations such as the andean pact organization, the carribean community and the central american common market have further promoted their coordination. the latin-american countries have set up and actively participated in coffee, banana, sugar and other joint organizations to counter international monopoly capital and the transnational companies. moreover, mexico, guyana, jamaica and trinidad and tobago are negotiating the setting up of a joint aluminum enterprise which will utilize mexico's oil and natural gas and guyana's bauxite. in addition to supplying oil to the central american countries at preferential prices, venezuela also extended loans to help these countries to stockpile coffee in order to maintain fair coffee prices. the presidents of mexico and venezuela recently made a joint proposal to hold a meeting of heads of state of latin american countries this year to establish a latin american economic community and coordinate "strategy on raw materials and development". this proposal has won extensive support by the governments and people in latin america. these are indications that the opposition to hegemonism and the trend among latin american countries to take the "road of collective self-reliance" is surging ahead.

in the course of their struggle, the developing countries have become increasingly aware that the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, are the main obstacle in the fight for economic independence and progress and that the first priority is to take

measures to break the imperialist monopoly and plunder. this they see as the correct way to develop national economy and achieve success in economic construction. to promote agricultural production, a number of developing countries are striving to transform the single product economies created by colonialism into diversified economies centred on food grain production through a step by step transformation of the whole set of agricultural policies which go with a lopsided economy.

thanks to these measures, farm production has increased in varying degrees according to surveys made by 94 developing countries, which also show that the ratio of food consumption supplied by themselves rose considerably in most of the countries in 1973 compared with the 1961-65 average. a number of developing countries realise that to boost national industry they must get rid of imperialist, especially superpower, control and plunder of natural resources and take over and effectively use these resources to develop their national economies. gradually, more and more developing countries are nationalising primary goods production and sales businesses run by foreign capital by buying over shares, recovering concessions and sales networks, raising taxes, restricting spheres of investment and the transfer of profits. these measures are aimed at limiting the areas of activity of foreign capital, restricting foreign enterprises and improving conditions for the development of national industry. according to statistics, industrial output value of developing countries in asia, africa and latin america in 1971 increased by 78 per cent over 1963. this shows that it is not only necessary but also feasible for the developing countries to free themselves from the colonial yoke and develop their national economy independently if they have the will and determination to do so. in the year since the special session of the u.n. general assembly on raw materials and development last may, the third world countries have gained new victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, demonstrating more clearly than ever their strength in concerted action and their advance role in history. the march of events in the present favourable international situation shows that the developing countries will, on the strength of their past victories, make greater contributions in the endeavour to change the old international economic order and build a new one, following the path pointed out by the declaration and the programmes of action adopted at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly.

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* NATIONAL *
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YOUTHS

The Youth Should Become Communist Revolutionary Fighters

- insights from study of "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues"

by

Li Hai-ch'u (李海初)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1975)

"The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" was a speech delivered by Lenin at the 3rd All-Russian Congress of the Russian Young Communist League on October 2, 1920. In this speech, Lenin pointed out the glorious historical mission shouldered by the youth and expounded the tasks of the youth in general and the Youth Communist League and all other organizations in particular and talked about how to struggle for accomplishing these tasks. At present when we study Chairman Mao's important directives on the question of theory, renewed study of this important speech by Lenin is of great significance in strengthening our consciousness of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raising the awareness of continuous revolution and training ourselves into communists.

The Youth Should Learn Communism

In this speech, Lenin began by setting the youth the task of study. Lenin said, "In a certain sense it may be said that it is precisely the youth that will be faced with the real task of creating a communist society." "And so, in approaching the tasks of the youth from this angle,... they may be summed up in one word: learn." To a youth, the most important question is the question of political orientation. He must first set right his own ideological and political line before he can uphold the correct political orientation and turn himself into a vanguard communist fighter. To do this, the first task is to learn Marxism.

Lenin pointed out, "The Youth League, and the youth in general that wants to pass to communism, should learn communism." The study of communism pointed out by Lenin here refers to study of the entire ideological system of the proletariat.

Marxism is the science guiding socialism and communism in winning victory in the whole world. In the present day, our study of communist theories is to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Marxism tells us that the transition from capitalism to communism passes through the fairly long historical period of socialism. The baisc line which Chairman Mao has charted for our Party points out that socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period of socialist society, there are still classes, class contradiction and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. The period of socialism is the period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. This requires us to clarify what is capitalism and what is communism on the basis of combining theory and practice and to constantly wipe out the soil breeding capitalism and struggle for realizing communism.

The historical experience of the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines shows that in order to build up the communist society, it is necessary to diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Otherwise, we cannot distinguish between the genuine and sham Marxism and may even appreciate capitalist things as socialist things and advocate revisionist slogans as Marxist slogans. The current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an excellent opportunity for studying the theory of communism. Every revolutionary youth must enthusiastically throw himself into this study movement and strive to clarify the question of why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Lin Piao opposed Marxism-Leninism, spread the "theory that Marxism-Leninism is outdated," and advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in a vain attempt to bring about restoration and regression. At present, the ruthless criticism of Lin Piao's fallacies by the broad masses of youth together with the people of the whole country and their assiduous study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman for the revolution have become the order of the day. Study of Lenin's "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" is of great educational value in raising our understanding of the importance of studying Marxism-Leninism.

The Youth Should Embrace Communist Ethics

In this speech, Lenin stressed that the youth must embrace the communist ethics. Lenin said, "The whole object of training, educating and teaching the youth of today should be to imbue them with communist ethics." Lenin also profoundly discussed the question of what is communist ethics and how to embrace communist ethics.

Communist ethics serves the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat. The proletariat discards all ethics derived from the

concept transcending mankind and classes and derives its own ethics from the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat to serve the revolutionary tasks and needs of the proletariat. Obviously, those acts which defy revolutionary discipline and undermine revolutionary unity, those acts of speculation and enriching oneself at the expense of others, and the mentality and habit of "making money without regard to anything else" are incompatible with the communist ethics, because all such acts, mentality and habit entirely run counter to the revolutionary interests of the proletariat and are unfavorable to the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

Communist ethics means wholehearted devotion to the public and the struggle to realize communism throughout one's life. Lenin said, "The basis of communist morality is the struggle for the consolidation and completion of communism." Under the nurture of Mao Tsetung thought, the broad masses of revolutionary youth in our country have waged a clear-cut struggle against the corrosive effect of the bourgeoisie. With new practice and new morality constantly set up, there have emerged heroic fighters with noble communist ethics such as Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Ouyang Hai and so on. We revolutionary youth should always firmly bear in mind the teachings of the revolutionary teachers, take the heroic model figures as examples, set up the concept of communist morality, discard our narrow personal interests and render efforts toward realizing the great goal of communism!

In socialist society, all class enemies show implacable hatred toward the new communist ethics and vigorously spread the old morality of the exploiting classes. In his sinister notes, Lin Piao wrote the revisionist fallacies like "tempt people with office, emolument and favor," vainly attempting to confuse our minds and corrupt us with commodity, exchange by means of money, vulgar praise, flattery, sectarianism and so on. The actual class struggle shows that once we slacken our ideological remolding, bourgeois ideas will catch us napping. We revolutionary youth should resist corruption, never allow ourselves to be contaminated, constantly combat the bourgeois ideas, firmly embrace the communist world outlook, forever take the stand of the proletariat and work for the interests of the majority all our life.

The Youth Should Be the Builders of Communist Society

Lenin pointed out, "Every young man and young woman should be the builders of communist society."

The youth is the most enthusiastic and vigorous of the entire social force and should bring into full play their initiative and creativeness in socialist revolution and construction and add bricks and tiles to the communist edifice.

Lenin called upon the young people to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. Only by integrating themselves with the workers and peasants in labor can the youth become genuine communists. Chairman Mao called upon the educated youths to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle

peasants in the countryside. This is the path young people must take in revolutionizing their minds and is a great undertaking for restricting the bourgeois right and reducing the three major differences. We youth should enthusiastically respond to this call and go to the countryside and contribute to building the socialist new countryside.

Under the brilliant leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the people of our country have initially built our country into a prosperous socialist country after arduous struggles for twenty years and more. However, we must not rest content with the results already attained. Chairman Mao taught us in 1957, "We must help all our young people to understand that ours is still a very poor country, that we cannot change this situation radically in a short time, and that only through the united efforts of our younger generation and all our people, working with their own hands, can China be made strong and prosperous within a period of several decades. The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work."

High in spirits, the people of our country are determined to build our country into a socialist power in the present century. The youth of our country should contribute all their strength to implementing the great plan for the development of national economy put forth by the 4th National People's Congress. The negative attitude and inertness--"work for the amount of money received" and reluctance to get less remuneration than the others--are manifestation of the mentality habit and morality of the exploiting classes and must be wiped out entirely and replaced the revolutionary spirit--working with vigor, performing selfless labor and defying hardships and death. We revolutionary youth must continue to deepen criticism of the reactionary fallacies such as "money in command" and "material incentive" pushed by Lin Piao and his ilk, stir up our revolutionary spirit and embrace the communist attitude toward labor.

In the speech, Lenin showed great confidence in the revolutionary youth. Chairman Mao has all along pinned earnest hopes on our revolutionary youth. The revolutionary youth must constantly bear in mind the boundless confidence and earnest expectations the revolutionary teachers have in us, and charge ahead and take enemy position on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, thoroughly transform their world outlook, strive to train themselves to be communist fighters and bravely forge ahead to achieve the great goal of communism!

* * *

WORKERS

Strengthen the Build-Up of the Ranks of Workers Toward Revolutionization

- some understanding after study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

by

Kan Ko (甘戈)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1975)

On its journey toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism, the working class must strengthen its own build-up toward revolutionization. This is an important idea expounded in Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." Chairman Mao said: "In class struggle and in the struggle against nature, the working class must transform the whole society and, at the same time, transform themselves. In its work, the working class must continuously study, gradually overcome its shortcomings and can never stop doing so." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "The working class must lead everything" and, at the same time, pointed out, "The working class should also in struggle continuously raise its own political consciousness."

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a review of Chairman Mao's teachings is of important realistic significance in raising the working class' consciousness of transforming the world outlook, resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas, developing the communist spirit and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The working class is most far-sighted and public-spirited and most consistent in its revolution. It is the greatest class in human history. It shoulders the great historical mission of burying the old world, building the new world, wiping out exploitation and oppressing and ultimately eliminating classes and realizing communism in the whole world. The working class is the master of the new society and the leading class of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat must not only suppress the resistance of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism but also wage a struggle against the newly engendered bourgeoisie and triumph over the corrosive effect and influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of old social habits.

This is to say, in all stages of revolutionary development and in all areas, we must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This task is a very arduous one. The important historical mission demands that the proletariat arm itself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and continuously strengthen its build-up toward revolutionization.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to strengthen revolutionization in building up the ranks of the workers and to teach workers to firmly foster the idea of being the master of the state--this is also dictated by the features of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism. In his brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao scientifically proved that the fundamental contradictions of socialist society are still the contradictions between the relations of production and productive forces, the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we have established the socialist relations of production and socialist superstructure. But it should take the sober view that in our country there is still the danger of a switchover to revisionism. Our economic foundation is still not solid enough, and, in the three aspects of the relations of production, there still exists bourgeois right, to different degrees. The superstructure is also less than perfect. Bourgeois ideology still exists and even still occupies a dominant position in certain respects.

Due to all this, a bourgeois style of life is still likely appear and the new bourgeoisie likely arise among the working class, among the rich peasants and among the Communist Party members and state organ working personnel.

A handful of toppled class enemies and chieftains of opportunism within the Party always try by every means to preach among the ranks of workers revisionist stuff in a vain attempt to disintegrate the workers' ranks. Lin Piao and company vigorously peddled such sinister stuff as "material incentives" and "money in command." Their aim was to use money and commodities as a bait, vainly attempting to make a section of people relatively deeply affected by the idea of bourgeois right forget the great goal of the revolution and betray the fundamental interests of the working class and to turn them into a social foundation for capitalist restoration. The realistic class struggle and line struggle show that only by strengthening the transformation of the world outlook, doggedly criticizing revisionism and criticizing the bourgeoisie can our working class smash the class enemy's plot of "peaceful evolution," consolidate the revolutionary political power already seized, and carry through continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, our working class tempered in the democratic revolution and socialist revolution have a high degree of political consciousness and organizational discipline. Especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the working class has stepped on the stage of the superstructure and played a leading role in all fields of endeavor. With the attitude of new masters of socialism, the broad masses of workers have actively plunged into socialist revolution and socialist construction. They have developed the communist spirit of bravely fighting for the emancipation of the whole of mankind. They seek neither fame nor gain and consciously do physical labor and selflessly do mental work in making major contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

But socialist society having emerged out of the womb of the old society still carries the traces of the old society in economic, moral, spiritual and other fields. The old ideas, old traditions and old habits of the exploiting class never for a moment cease to exert their poisonous influence on the working class. Along with the development of the cause of socialist construction, the peasants, young students and the members of other sections have joined the ranks of workers on a large scale. Educated by the Party and tempered in actual struggle, they have acquired a certain degree of political consciousness. Many of them have given a good account of themselves in the three major revolutionary movements.

This is the main side of the picture. But it must also be noted that they do preserve certain non-proletarian ideas and have also brought such stuff to the ranks of the workers. Among the ranks of our workers is a large number of old workers, who suffered oppression and exploitation in the old society and have bitter memories and deep hatred and who have great love for the new society. They are the backbone in revolution and production. But it should also be noted that some of them still carry the non-proletarian ideas which they were imbrued in the old society. Among the ranks of workers, some people still preserve certain old traditions and old concepts.

After the October Revolution, Lenin said, "The workers were never separated by a Chinese wall from the old society. And they have preserved a good deal of the traditional mentality of capitalist society. The workers are building a new society without themselves having become new people, cleansed of the filth of the old world; they are still standing up to their knees in that filth."

If they don't arm themselves with Marxism, certain old workers from the old society will find it not easy to cleanse themselves of old ideas.

Due to lack of political experience and social life experience, the young workers growing up in the new society are often not good at making a comparison between the old China and the new China. If they do not intensify study and the transformation of their world outlook, they will likewise liable to the corrosive effect of old ideas.

To accomplish its own historical mission, the working class must make a thorough rupture with old ideas, old traditions and the force of old habits and get armed with communist ideas.

To strengthen revolutionization in building up the ranks of workers, fundamentally speaking, is to arm the worker masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is a long-term arduous task. The proletarian political consciousness and communist thinking of every member of the working class cannot be generated spontaneously. They can only be gradually fostered by relying on the leadership and education of the Communist Party as the own vanguard of the working class and through the serious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

Practice of class struggle and line struggle shows that simple proletarian feelings are no substitute for a high degree of line-struggle consciousness. Without being armed with Marxist theory, we cannot become conscious and sober-minded revolutionaries.

At present, our country is in an important period of historical development. To seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is of especially great significance toward the build-up of the ranks of workers in regard to their revolutionization. Chairman Mao said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

To consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and persist in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must understand the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by clarifying the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie can we in the face of acute and complicated class struggle keep a sober head and ideologically draw a clear line of distinction between Marxism and revisionism, between socialism and capitalism and get clear about which is the stuff left over by capitalism that should be restircted and eliminated and which are the communist buds that should be actively supported. And only in this way can we consciously resist the lure of material things from the bourgeoisie and the idea of bourgeois right and can we promote the communist spirit. Only in this way can we play well the role of the master of the socialist enterprise, resist such revisionist stuff as "material incentives" and "profits in command" and insure enterprise leadership is firmly grasped in the hands of genuine Marxists and the worker masses. Everyone of our workers with consciousness, especially those worker cadres promoted to leadership posts at various levels, should impose strict demands on themselves and should, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read more Marxist books," continuously raise their Marxist level.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The victory of the bourgeois democratic revolution and of the socialist revolution and the achievements of socialist construction have rapidly changed the features of the old China. A more beautiful future of the motherland is ahead of us." The perdition of capitalism and the victory of communism are independent of one's will. To carry through continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end, we must strive to transform our own subjective world while transforming the objective world. "The epoch of world communism will be reached when all mankind voluntarily and consciously change itself and the world." Let us work hard. That epoch will surely be reached.

* * *

EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educate the Young People With the Theory of Dictatorsip of the Proletariat

by

the CCP Hsiyang County Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1975)

In studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and parts of Marx, Engels and Lenin's discourses on the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have deeply realized with reference to the practice of the class struggle in society that the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the young people is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines for the whole historical period of socialism. Educating the young people with the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat is a long historical task confronting us.

Since 1968, group after group of educated young people have arrived in the rural areas of our county from Peking, Tientsin and our province to join production teams and settle down. The majority of them feel at ease in the countryside and strike root in the countryside and they are playing a positive role in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. However, there are also some young people poisoned by bourgeois ideas who erroneously think that farm work is too hard, learning from Tachai is too arduous and a peasant has no future. In the light of this condition, the Party committee of our county has organized the young people to apply the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in analyzing why the young people of Tachai are able to take pride in farming, to enjoy hard work, and to strike root in the countryside and feel at ease in the countryside. Through study and discussions, the young people have come to understand that the key lies in the fact that the young people of Tachai are able to view their future and their ideal from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have come to realize that sending educated young people to the countryside is a great undertaking of far-reaching significance toward diminishing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois right.

Liu Yü-p'ing, an educated youth of the Chiehtu Farm has raised her awareness by means of study, and in active response to Chairman Mao's call, went to the countryside to make revolution. Upon her graduation from school, she entered a factory. Last year, when the educated young people were joining production teams, she actually could have continued to stay at the factory, and other people also advised her to stay, but she resolutely said, "I am a youth of the Mao Tsetung era, and a descendant of poor and lower-middle peasants. Chairman Mao has made the call 'It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside.' If I do not response, who is going to response?" She resolutely made up her mind to go to a farm and settle down. After more than a year of tempering, she made very rapid progress politically. At present, she is working as the secretary of the CYL branch of the farm and her work is very outstanding.

After eight years of learning from Tachai in agriculture production conditions have changed and living conditions are improving in our Hsiyang county. Under such conditions some of the young people are no longer willing to wage a hard struggle. They want to eat a bit better, dress a bit better and work less. This explains that: The struggle between the bourgeoisie and ourselves to win over the young people is a struggle to the death, and we must never lose our vigilance or become careless.

Taking into account the characteristics of some of the corrupted youths who were of good background and roots but who, not having suffered in the former society, lacked political experience and class struggle experience and could easily be hoodwinked. The county Party committee began by giving them class education to open up their class awareness. Through study of theory, the discussion of traditions, the exposing of contradictions and the investigation of dangers, the broad masses of young people were helped to consciously resist the bourgeois erosion and to grow up in the struggle against the traditional concepts.

There were two incidents: (1) A nitrogenous fertilizer plant, which issued a woolen blanket to every staff member in the name of providing proper welfare for the staff. K'ung Kuei-hsiang, a young worker, considered this to be the practice of material incentive which was not in the interest of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and he voluntarily returned the blanket. (2) An agricultural machinery plant in the county used to pay for overtime. In the first month, this was opposed by the young workers who returned all the money and put up a big-character poster criticizing the Party branch of the plant. The Party branch had to accept their views.

Upon discovering these two incidents, our county Party committee immediately supported with great fanfare the revolutionary spirit of the young people and whipped up an upsurge of conscious revolution among the young people of the county, centering on the question of opposing bourgeois erosion.

The practice of educating the young people with the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat has enabled our county Party committee to realize that the struggle with the bourgeoisie for the younger generation is a major question of opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and that this question must be dealt with conscientiously. Only by educating the young people to study seriously the important instruction of Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat and realistically grasping properly political and ideological work, can we enable the broad masses of young people to advance courageously along the broad road of integrating with the workers and peasants as indicated by Chairman Mao.

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The Movement of Sending Educated Youths to the Countryside Is a Great Undertaking of Far-Reaching Significance

by

Yün Lan (云岚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1975)

At a time when the people of the whole country are penetratingly studying Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, it is particularly instructive to commemorate the "May 7" Youth Day. Chairman Mao has profoundly summed up the experience of the youth movement since "May 7" Day and pointed out the only correct road for the broad masses of young people to integrate with the masses of workers and peasants.

Recently, Chairman Mao in his important instruction on the question of theory has taught us that "bourgeois rights can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of "May 7," the broad masses of educated young people, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "It is highly necessary for the educated youths to go to the countryside," have gone to the mountains and countryside. The movement represents a great undertaking of far-reaching significance in diminishing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois right as well as a strategic measure for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, millions of educated young people have gone to the mountains and countryside to integrate with the workers and peasants. By so doing they have pounded the idea of bourgeois right and penetratingly criticized the traditional concepts of the exploiting class. They stepped out from schools and left cities to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and together with the commune members take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. In so doing, are they not precisely diminishing the difference between mental labor and physical labor? They brought political, cultural and scientific knowledge to the countryside and together with commune members give an impetus to the modernization of agriculture. In so doing, are they not precisely diminishing the difference between town and county and between workers and peasants? To turn students into peasants and to regard farming as a matter of pride--is this not precisely a deep-going criticism and complete negation of traditional concepts?

In the vast countryside, a generation of revolutionary young people is growing up in actual struggle under the leadership of the Party and under the education of the poor and lower-middle peasants. For the past several years, the countryside of Yunnan Province on the southwest part of the motherland has taken in several hundred thousand educated youths from Peking, Shanghai, Szechwan and cities and towns of the province. Integrating closely with the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities and vigorously battling on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, they have achieved gratifying results.

Among them, more than 5,000 people have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, more than 40,000 people have joined the Communist Youth League and more than 280 people have been selected into the leading bodies of Party committees and revolutionary committees of state farms at the provincial, prefecture and county levels. More than 70,000 of them have taken up work as basic level cadres in people's communes and state farms, as tutors in the study of works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and as teachers, barefoot doctors, tractor operators and agricultural technicians, and many of them have made discoveries and inventions and won praises from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Practice has proved, only by taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, consciously throwing themselves into the fiery mass struggle, diligently studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and energetically transforming their world outlook, could the broad masses of educated young people attain maturity rapidly.

The process in which Chu K'o-chia attained maturity can best illustrate this point. Six years ago when he arrived at Hsishuang Panna from Shanghai, like many young people, he was filled with enthusiasm as well as illusion. Over the question of ideal of young people, he had some muddled understanding and vacillated between "leaving" and "staying." Under the care of the Party and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he gradually strengthened his determination to strike root and make revolution in the countryside. Moreover, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "be more eager to go to where the difficulties are the greater," he voluntarily requested to be sent to the hardship Aini mountain area for tempering himself. Integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Aini, he learned many things from them which he could not otherwise obtain from books. Only then did his thought and feeling undergo a genuine transformation. He fell deeply in love with every single tree and blade of grass in the frontier area and with the diligent and courageous people of Aini. He realized that in this small mountain village, the countryside is vast and there is plenty of room for the educated young people to develop their talent to the full. In this way, he has grown up from an ordinary educated youth into a glorious Party member. "The countryside is also a university": this is a truth tens of thousand of educated youths like Chu K'o-chia have learned from their own experience.

This socialist new thing--the movement of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside--came into being in struggle and can develop only in struggle. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was extremely hostile to this new thing. They tried to stifle it by every means. Lin Piao, this careerist whose mind was beclouded with the smell of money, always used the bourgeois rein of fame and rope of wealth to lead the young people astray. In his sinister diary, he wrote his confession, "Entice with office, emolument and favor." Please note that the word "entice" spelled out their sinister design, and "office" and "emolument" were nothing but bait dangled on the hook and sugar-coated bullets. When deception went bankrupt before the awakened revolutionary youths, Lin Piao thereupon maliciously charged that the movement of sending young people to the mountains and countryside was a "disguised form of reform through labor."

Beguilement with malice and ferocious cursing may differ in tactics but have the same aim, that is, using the bourgeois right to attack the Party, enlarge the differences between town and country, between the workers and the peasants and between mental labor and physical labor, and to corrupt the educated youths and win over those deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right as their tools for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. If we are not on guard against the conspiracy and sophistry of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, we would be "hooked" and become victims to their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

This tells us: The struggle over the question of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside is an important aspect of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the period of socialism and that to maintain the orientation of integrating with the workers and peasants has a bearing not only on the healthy growth of the youths in their struggle against bourgeois corrosion but also on the future and destiny of our Party and our state.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system always remain in people's mind for a long time, and they do not easily give way."

To maintain the correct orientation of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside, it will be necessary not only to strike back at the small handful of class enemies who corrupt /our youths/ but also to struggle against the old ideas and force of habits among ourselves.

Since the movement of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside is a great socialist revolution, it cannot but involve the broad masses of people in society. Every educated youth and every revolutionary parent are confronted with the question of whether to practice Marxism or revisionism and whether to support the movement in words or in deeds. Many of the educated young people and revolutionary parents have given a correct answer to this question. Since last year, more than 350 leadership cadres at the county and the regimental levels upward in Yunnan have set the pace by sending their children to the mountains and countryside. A new practice in the socialist generation--taking pride in going to the countryside and teaching the children to take up farming--is gradually taking shape.

However, "the force of habit of millions of people is a most terrible force" and we must realize that bourgeois old ideas and force of habit are still shackles on the minds of some people. They invariably want to keep their children by the side and enjoy "family love and joy" and loath to send them to hardship places. Some of the people even regard their children as commodities to be sold to society at a high price. They look upon going to the mountains and countryside as a losing proposition. There is nothing strange in such state of affairs. It reflects the concept of bourgeois right. We must grasp the class struggle in the sphere of ideology before we can help this socialist new thing--sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside--grow at a greater rate.

This socialist new thing--sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside--is an objective law conforming to historical development and is compatible with the fundamental interest of the broad masses of people. It has good prospects for development and a strong vitality. This revolutionary torrent cannot be stopped by any force and is forever invincible. It will sweep away all obstacles from its path and flow a thousand li at one plunge. Educated young people, under the excellent revolutionary situation let us study seriously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, read assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, master the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, bear in mind the basic line of the Party, carry on and give play to the "May 7" revolutionary spirit, continue the revolution and advance courageously along the road of integrating with the workers and peasants as indicated by Chairman Mao.

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WHEAT HARVEST

Good Wheat Harvest in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 22, 1975)

south china's kwangtung province reports an increase of at least 20 per cent over the good spring harvest of 1974. the commune members have already gathered in all the over-wintering wheat and legumes and most of the root crops.

most parts of the province generally grew two crops a year in the past. in order to advance agricultural production more rapidly, the cadres and commune members have steadily expanded the acreage of over-wintering crops in their efforts to realize the triple-crop system. the area sown to grain crops in the winter of 1974 reached 726,000 hectares.

to ensure success in the cultivation of over-wintering crops, leading cadres of the party committees at all levels went down to work in grassroots units where they gave on-the-spot guidance, undertook investigations, took part in productive labour, and summed up and spread advanced experience. leading members of the puning party committee popularized the experience in wheat transplantation and other measures for high yield. as a result, the total output on the 11,000 hectares of wheat there was 40 per cent higher than last year's, or 35 per cent bigger than the record 1971 harvest.

FILM FESTIVAL AND ART EXHIBITIONS

Chinese Ministry of Culture Holds Film Festival and Art Exhibitions

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

the ministry of culture is arranging a festival of films of model revolutionary theatrical works starting tomorrow in china's cities and countryside in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". there will also be two mobile exhibitions of graphic arts by workers from shanghai, yangchuan and luta and by peasants of huhsien county.

the festival has 14 films of model revolutionary theatrical works, including "taking the tiger mountain by strategy" and "the red lantern". prints have been made for showing in villages, factories and mines as well as in cities.

some new films will be shown. they include colour films of the modern revolutionary dance dramas "children of the grassland" and "ode to yimeng", the colour feature film "fighting on the nameless stream", the animated film "at the ford" and a number of colour documentaries and scientific and educational films.

the "exhibition of paintings by workers of shanghai, yangchuan and luta" will be shown in the taching, takang and shengli oil fields and the anshan iron and steel company. the "exhibition of paintings by peasants of huhsien county" will be shown in the tachai production brigade, hsiyang county, the yangchuan coal mines, the hsiaochinchuang production brigade and the china-korea friendship hunghsing (red star) people's commune of peking.

on display together with 50 graphic art works by workers and 50 paintings by peasants at the two exhibitions will be reproductions of some selections from the three national art exhibitions held in the great proletarian cultural revolution. lantern slides will be shown at the exhibitions to analyze works by workers and peasants. the colour documentaries "new creations in art" and "paintings by peasants of huhsien county" by the central newsreels and documentary film studio will also be shown.

to commemorate the anniversary, the troupes of the model revolutionary theatrical works, persisting in the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, mainly present these full length works at factories, mines and communes. during performance tours, many troupes take part in physical labour and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with workers, peasants and soldiers.

teachers and students of the conservatory of music, the theatrical institute, the school of dancing, the opera school and the cinema school attached to the central may 7 art university go to grassroots units and to those factories and communes with which they have regular contact. they perform model revolutionary theatrical works and new theatrical items created by themselves, as a way to report on the results of their study to workers, peasants and soldiers. teachers and students of the academy of fine arts hold exhibitions with the workers.

RURAL THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES

County-Run Theatrical Troupes Perform for Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

acting on the principle of art and literature serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, theatrical troupes in many counties in china tour rural people's communes half of the year to give open-air performances for the peasants and work with them in the fields.

the art troupe of patung county in central china's hupeh province is active in the mountains bordering on szechwan province. it is known among the local people as a "knapsack troupe" because most of its 44 members carry a basket on their backs containing some 25 kilogrammes of stage properties and lights and bedclothes as they travel from one commune to another.

the troupe members often walk a few dozen kilometres a day to reach their destination and stage a performance on the evening of their arrival. they usually give two evening performances and work in the fields for one day during a three-day visit. they have spent a total of 1,780 workdays on farms in the past two years. the poor and lower-middle peasants describe them as "actors and actresses on the stage and commune peasants off the stage, who take the road of the red army and perform model revolutionary works".

members of an opera troupe of macheng county in hupeh province carry by shoulder-poles their stage properties, lights and settings and their costumes and bedclothes on performance tours of mountain villages.

an opera troupe of woyang county in east china's anhwei province divides itself into three groups: two groups of 30 people each presenting local operas, and a third group of eight people specializing in ballad singing and story-telling. last year they gave 408 performances, 294 in the countryside. members of these small groups have become versatile artists and workers. most of them now serve as actors or actresses, musicians, light adjusters as well as stage-setting designers.

many county theatrical troupes have adapted stage decor to the needs in countryside tours. the art troupe of yenling county in honan province, central china, has built a mobile stage measuring 31 by 20 feet, which rests on eight carts. the mobile stage provides a playing area of 60 square metres in

addition to dressing rooms and the orchestra wings and a place for the technician to project lantern slides. the troupe has also devised collapsible stage settings which are relatively small, light and easy to carry.

COLOR FILM INDUSTRY

China Produces Color Films by Dye Transfer Process

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china has succeeded in making colour films by the dye transfer process. they will soon meet home demand and be exported.

the dye transfer process is an advanced technique for processing and copying colour films. by way of colour-separation, colour negatives are first made into three relief or flat matrices which are then dyed with magenta, cyan and yellow. the three different dye images are transferred one by one onto the same blank film to form colour images.

films made by this method show good colour reproduction and brilliance and are highly resistant to fading. made at low cost, they give good screen images. this method of production leaves little waste liquid, gas and residue to benefit the workers and environmental hygiene. it will help develop china's colour film industry.

the new colour films include the modern revolutionary peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "song of the dragon river" and "azalea mountain", the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl", the documentaries "taching -- red banner on the industrial front" and "tachai -- red banner on the agricultural front", and the scientific and educational film "thriving countryside in tibet".

to develop china's colour film industry, departments in peking, shanghai, tientsin, liaoning, hopei and shantung cooperated and launched a mass movement. three-in-one combinations of workers, cadres and technicians and of production and research units and users were formed. with the determination to win honour for the socialist motherland, the workers,

cadres and technicians worked hard and self-reliantly, and constantly summed up their experience. after years of efforts, they succeeded in producing colour films by the dye transfer process with home-made equipment, film and dyes.

3RD PLA SPORTS MEET

World Record in Women's Pistol Shooting at Chinese Army Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

chinese sharp-shooter tung hsiang-yi today scored 590 points to beat the world record of 587 points in the women's 25-metre small-bore pistol shooting event.

the 24-year-old technician of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army compiled the world record total at the third army sports meet now going on in peking.

runner-up tu ning-sheng, a medical orderly of the p.l.a. nanking units, totalled 587 points to equal the world record.

the announcement aroused warm applause from the spectators at the p.l.a. general staff headquarters shooting range where the event was held.

making improvement in every competition, tung hsiang-yi had a previous best of 585 points and tu ning-sheng 581 points before they achieved today's results.

in the men's small-bore rifle shooting from standing, kneeling and prone positions, chao ching-yu of the p.l.a. nanking units today totalled 565 points to beat the national record of 564 points.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and minister-counsellor musin kroi of the albanian embassy here attended the meeting.

present were president chai tse-min and vice-president yang chi of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned hsi chao-ming and liu cheng.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgium-China Association Delegation Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

a delegation of the belgium-china association led by serge pairoux, secretary-general of the belgium-china association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane yesterday.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, tachai, yenan, sian, shanghai, nanking and tientsin.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

e.r. olson, president of the canadian chamber of commerce, mrs. olson, and lionel p. kent, former president of the chamber, and mrs. kent left here for home yesterday after a visit to peking.

while in peking, the canadian guests met with li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, on different occasions, and were honoured at a banquet given by yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Football Match in Peking between China and Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

the malabo football team from the republic of equatorial guinea played its opening friendly match in china with the chinese football team at the peking workers stadium here this evening and drew warm applause from the crowd of 80,000 spectators.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), and leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, jen chao and hsu yin-sheng watched the match.

prior to the match, chuang tse-tung met and had a friendly conversation with felipe ondo obiang, leader of the football delegation from macias nguema biyogo province of the republic of equatorial guinea.

the peking workers stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of china and equatorial guinea. the chinese football team had visited equatorial guinea twice and was given a warm welcome and friendly reception by the people and sportsmen of equatorial guinea. the football players of the two countries were very happy to have their reunion in peking.

playing a spirited game, the visitors intercepted chinese passes repeatedly and showed good skill in defence this evening. they scored the first goal in a surprise attack three minutes after the opening whistle.

the short-passing chinese team mounted offensives from the wings and scored twice to lead 2:1 at half-time. the visitors broke through the tight chinese defence to score their second goal. final result was 6:2 in favour of the chinese team.

the good match and fine sportsmanship displayed by both teams drew warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND GERMANY (FRG)

Guests from Federal Republic of Germany
Feted in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 21, 1975)

wang cheng-lung, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the visiting delegation of the munich international press club of the federal republic of germany.

prior to the banquet, wang cheng-lung met with members of the delegation georg kronawitter, mayor of munich, and heinrich stranka, mayor of furth. they had a friendly conversation.

the friends from the federal republic of germany will soon leave shanghai for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghana, China Sign 1975 Trade Protocol

(NCNA-English Accra, May 20, 1975)

a 1975 trade protocol between ghana and china was signed here today.

b.k. otoo, leader of the ghanaian government trade delegation and principal secretary of the ministry of trade and tourism, and chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol.

yang ke-ming, chinese ambassador to ghana, attended the signing ceremony.

vice-minister chen chieh and the delegation he led were received yesterday and today by d.a. iddisah, ghanaian commissioner for trade and tourism; kwame baah, commissioner for foreign affairs; r.j.a. felli, commissioner for economic planning; f.g. bernasko, commissioner for cocoa affairs; and k.b. agbo, commissioner for labour, social welfare and cooperatives. hosts and guests had friendly talks.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Ghana for Home

(NCNA-English Accra, May 21, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home today after a friendly visit to ghana.

chinese ambassador to ghana yang ke-ming gave a reception on the visit of the delegation on the eve of its departure. among those attending the reception were d.a. iddisah, ghanaian commissioner for trade and tourism; f.g. bernasko, commissioner for cocoa affairs; and other government officials.

speaking at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, vice-minister chen chieh said: "under the leadership of the national redemption council headed by i.k. acheampong, the ghanaian people are making great contributions to safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy." he expressed heartfelt gratitude to the ghanaian government and people for their hospitality to the chinese delegation.

commissioner iddisah said in his speech that the visit of the chinese government trade delegation to ghana and the signing of the ghana-china trade protocol for 1975 have strengthened the friendly cooperation and trade relations between the two countries. he said: "ghana is a developing country, but what is in common for us is that we both belong to the third world. this should be the guiding principle in our relations." he was convinced that the friendly relations would further develop between the two countries.

during its six-day stay in ghana, the chinese delegation visited the tafo cocoa research institute, tema harbour, the akosombo dam and the juapong textile mill.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Arts Troupe Gives Premiere in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 20, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe, headed by hao liang as leader and ting hsueh-sung as deputy leader, gave its premiere here this evening to the warm welcome of more than 1,000 spectators.

guyana president arthur chung and his wife and deputy prime minister and minister of national development ptolemy reid were present on the occasion.

among the first night audience were minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley, minister of cooperatives and national mobilization hamilton green, minister of energy and natural resources hubert jack, minister of works and housing steve naraine, minister of labour winslow carrington, minister of parliamentary affairs cammie ramsaroop, minister of trade and consumer protection george king, minister of home affairs vibert mingo, chief justice of the supreme court harold bollers, chancellor of the judiciary edward luckhoo, commander of the guyana defence force ulric pilgrim, chairman of the national history and arts council lynette dolphin, and georgetown mayor kenneth shortt.

speaker of the national assembly sase naraine also attended the show.

there were also friends from guyana's literary and arts and other circles.

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan, representatives of chinese economic aid teams and overseas chinese, and diplomatic envoys from other countries were present.

the premiere started with the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. in the course of the performance, the chinese musicians presented guyana steelband music "i want to build", which they had just learned. the item was received with thunderous applause and cheers. yin cheng-chung's piano solo of fragments from model revolutionary theatric works, the "red silk dance" and soprano ma yu-mei's solo of uighur and hui folk-songs all deeply impressed the audience. the soprano soloist chu feng-po's singing of "o beautiful guyana" also aroused prolonged cheers.

at the end of the show, president arthur chung and his wife and deputy prime minister ptolemy reid, accompanied by chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan, troupe leader hao liang and deputy leader ting hsueh-sung, mounted the stage to warmly congratulate the chinese artists on their successful performance. they posed together for pictures as souvenirs. many spectators were reluctant to leave after the show. they praised the performance as proof of the fruitful result of the chinese great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

CPC Central Committee Greets Founding Anniversary of CPI

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of indonesia to be forwarded by the c.p.i. central committee delegation, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of indonesia. the message reads as follows:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of indonesia, the central committee of the communist party of china and all its party members extend the warmest congratulations to you.

the communist party of indonesia is the core leading the indonesian people's revolution. for the past 50 years and more, the communist party of indonesia, fearing no brute force and advancing wave upon wave,

has led the indonesian people in carrying out arduous struggles for the cause of indonesia's national liberation. at present, the indonesian revolution has suffered temporary setbacks and the communist party of indonesia is in a difficult position. but, no matter how frantic the counter-revolutionary forces may be, the indonesian communists have neither been cowed nor subjugated. your party has strengthened its unity and persevered in struggle under the most difficult and complicated conditions. we are firmly convinced that so long as your party integrates the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in your own country, continues to uphold your party's three banners of building a marxist-leninist party, carrying out people's armed struggle, and establishing a revolutionary united front, constantly sums up experiences and keeps in close touch with the masses in struggle, you can surely overcome all difficulties and lead the revolution to victory.

our two parties and two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggles and forged profound friendship and militant unity on the basis of proletarian internationalism. this friendship and unity will certainly be further consolidated and developed in the future in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

long live invincible marxism-leninism exclamation)

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran.

present at the meeting were members of her entourage: iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami, princess ashraf pahlavi's deputy for social and cultural affairs abdol-reza ansari and special adviser iradj amini.

present were also cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, wound up her visit to china, and left here for home by plane this evening with her entourage.

they were seen off at the airport by li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and the foreign ministry's director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law an chih-yuan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department cheng yuan-hsing, and deputy director of the protocol department liu hua. a young girl presented princess ashraf pahlavi with flowers.

present were iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets with Japanese Government Fishery Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the japanese government fishery delegation led by tomonori matsushita.

minister sha feng gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends after the meeting.

attending the meeting and banquet were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and li yung-kai, and leader of the chinese government fishery delegation pao kuang-tsung and all members of the delegation.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki Meets Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 22, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki met the visiting chinese journalists delegation led by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, in the prime minister's official residence today.

during the meeting, prime minister takeo miki had a friendly talk with members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were kimio fujita, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and kyuhei muraoka, director of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

Japanese Dietman Demands Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 22, 1975)

there should be no difficulties to put in a proper place in the japan-china friendship and peace treaty the concept of anti-hegemony which has been included in the japan-china joint statement, says tokuma utsunomiya, member of the japanese house of representatives from the liberal-democratic party, in his may 19 letter to japanese prime minister takeo miki.

utsunomiya said, "wouldn't it be natural for japan to oppose any country or group of countries which intends to establish and seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region?"

utsunomiya says: "if the japanese government opposes the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in concluding the proposed japan-china friendship and peace treaty, this will make china discredit japan and even again fix the suspicion upon japan already existing in the third world of asia and africa."

utsunomiya stresses: "it was said that the inclusion will irritate the soviet union and make the return of the northern territories impossible. even if the clause about opposition to seeking hegemony by third countries is excluded in the treaty, the soviet union will not return the kunashiri island and etorofu island."

President and Speaker of the Japanese Diet
Receive Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 22, 1975)

kenzo kono, president of the japanese house of councillors, and shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the japanese house of representatives, received separately in the diet mansion today all members of the chinese journalists delegation led by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency. hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

vice-president kazuo maeda was present when kenzo kono received the delegation.

present at the two receptions were kyuhei muraoka, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves
Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 20, 1975)

the chinese friendship visiting group left here for home by plane today after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the leader of the group is tan ying-chi, secretary of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and its deputy leader chao yu-hsin, vice-chairman of the trade union council of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

the chinese guests arrived here on april 29. they were warmly welcomed by the korean people wherever they visited.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Kotsokoane

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, and mrs. kotsokoane.

present on the occasion were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry chou ming-chi, chang han-chih and fu shun-ho.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Voice of Malayan Revolution Marks Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "May 20" Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial yesterday to mark the 5th anniversary of chairman mao's "may 20" statement.

the editorial entitled "people's war will surely be victorious" said: "the publication of the statement has dealt a most powerful blow at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and given a tremendous impetus and encouragement to the people of the world, the third world in particular, in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

the editorial stated: "chairman mao scientifically predicated in his statement five years ago that 'strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory'. over the past five years, the three indo-chinese peoples have persevered in the correct orientation of armed struggle, feared no brute force or sacrifices, united closely, fought in coordination and eventually smashed all the counter-revolutionary strategies of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won a great victory."

it said, "people's war is a magic weapon with which all imperialism and reaction can thoroughly

be defeated. the fighting practice of the indo-chinese peoples over the past five years has fully proved chairman mao's prediction."

the editorial said that chairman mao points out: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." viet nam, cambodia and laos are small and weak as compared with the united states. yet, their just war enjoys sympathy and support of the people of the world including the people of the united states. the three indochinese peoples dared to take up arms, persisted in a protracted people's war and advanced wave upon wave. as a result, they overcame all difficulties and hardships on the road of advance, grew from small to big and from weak to strong and completely defeated u.s. imperialism in the end.

the editorial said that now on the occasion to mark the fifth anniversary of chairman mao's solemn statement we are confronted with an excellent situation. the great victory won by the peoples of viet nam and cambodia is a vigorous encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples.

the editorial pointed out: "things are getting still harder for imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and the reactionaries. u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism are stepping up contention and frenziedly carrying out arms race. the contradictions between them and the world people are getting ever sharper. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing." "the soviet revisionist renegade clique, who are stepping into the shoes of the old tzars and hitler in an attempt to lord it over in the world, will surely be swept into the garbage heap of history by the world people," said the editorial.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Malaysian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, on behalf of minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, met and had a friendly conversation here yesterday afternoon with datuk harun bin ariffin, chairman of the federal land development authority as well as secretary-general of the ministry of land and mine of malaysia, and alladin hashim, deputy director general of the federal land development authority.

chairman datuk harun bin ariffin and deputy director general alladin hashim arrived in peking on may 16 and 20 respectively as guests of the ministry of agriculture and forestry. while in peking, they visited a rural people's commune, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

li yung-kai, leading member of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the malaysian guests. vice-minister hsiao peng attended.

the visitors left here this evening for a visit to tachai and shanghai before going home.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Malaysian Rubber Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here today with a malaysian rubber trade delegation led by lew sip hon, chairman of the malaysian rubber exchange and licensing board.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chao mao-chun, chang hsien-cheng and chang chu-hsuan.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 16 after visiting china's 1975 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Ho Ying and Chai Tse-min Meet and Fete Palestine "Al Fateh" Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening the palestine "al fateh" visiting delegation led by latif said. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hamad abdul aziz aydi and m.o. mokhtar, head and assistant head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

present also were leading members of chinese departments concerned chou chueh and wang chih-fan.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets New Sierra Leone Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with lloyd kojo onikeh randall, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of sierra leone to china. they discussed matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new ambassador arrived in peking on may 18.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Swiss Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the friendship delegation of the vorort of the swiss union of commerce and industry to the people's republic of china led by etienne junod, president of the union.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural was present.

on hand were wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Swiss Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

the friendship delegation of the vorort of the swiss union of commerce and industry to the people's republic of china led by etienne junod left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. on hand was also swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural.

yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, and sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, met the delegation on separate occasions while it was in peking. chairman wang yao-ting held talks with the delegation on the question of developing the economic and trade relations between china and switzerland and gave a banquet in its honour. members of the delegation had contacts with china's national machinery, technology, chemicals, light industries and textiles import and export corporations respectively.

delegation leader etienne junod gave a reciprocal banquet here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai People's Radio Marks Fifth Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "May 20" Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

the fifth anniversary of chairman mao's "may 20" statement was marked by the "voice of the people of thailand" in a broadcast yesterday entitled "victory belongs to the people who dare to struggle and are good at waging struggle".

"in this solemn, historic statement," the article says, "chairman mao tsetung scientifically analyses the present world situation and points out most clearly the direction for the world revolutionary people in struggle."

the article says, "after summing up many experiences of the people of various countries in revolutionary

struggle, chairman mao tsetung points out in the statement: 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' the struggle of the world revolutionary people in the past five years has clearly testified to this truth. the great victories won by the peoples of cambodia and viet nam in particular are a glorious example of the proposition that 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big'."

the article points out: "both cambodia and viet nam are small countries. but they entertained no fear at all for the aggressive war imposed on them by the superpower, u.s. imperialism, which was armed to the teeth. they mobilized millions upon millions of people to form a broad revolutionary united front and valiantly carried out a protracted and arduous people's war against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. finally they defeated u.s. imperialism which was equipped with various modern arms."

"it has been proved once again that 'u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger'."

the article states: "chairman mao tsetung's great statement shows the way and gives tremendous encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world. the brilliant victories of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples and the valuable experiences obtained with their lives and blood have made the revolutionary people of the world more confident than ever that the revolutionary struggle of the world people for independence and people's democracy will eventually be victorious so long as revolutionary movements hold to a correct line, mobilize the broad masses of the people, dare to fight and are good at fighting, fear no sacrifice, are not hoodwinked by the enemy and carry on a protracted people's war."

CHINA AND US

Washington's Self-Consolation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1975)

in the past few days washington has been making a great hullabaloo about the recent u.s. armed invasion of cambodia, giving much publicity to its so-called "news of victory" and presenting itself as a "giant". this is a typical farce in self-consolation, written and staged single-handed by the very superpower which the small indochinese countries completely defeated. as reported by radio phnompenh on may 18, cambodian fighters shot down five u.s. helicopters and killed or wounded more than 30 u.s. soldiers. this is the "exploits" in washington's "news of victory".

for its own political need, the united states represents the defeat as a victory and indulges self-glorification. let us take a look at this "victory" so noisily advertised by the united states.

panjandrums in washington saw the intrusion into cambodia's territorial sea as an act "improving the u.s. image in the world". the u.s. image does indeed need to be improved. its indochina fiasco has detailed the image of the u.s. paper tiger. the u.s. government feels compelled to "improve" the image, to make it look more formidable, more charming. but its defeat in cambodia only gave the paper tiger new signs of wear and tear and brought out more clearly the u.s. image of a pirate. protesting voices were raised all over the world; thousands upon thousands of students demonstrated in thailand in daily protests against u.s. piracy. the peoples of asia, africa and latin america condemned it; the third world countries denounced it; west european public opinion criticized it. the u.s. image has been thoroughly blackened by the smoke of its own gunboats.

among those trying, openly or secretly, to whitewash the u.s. image, are the apologists from moscow, reporting the dispatch of u.s. marines for the cambodia invasion by the pentagon, tass said, "this step was taken in connection with the detention by a cambodian vessel of an american ship in the area of cambodia's coast." tass takes care here to use "area of cambodia's coast" rather than "cambodia's territorial sea" for obvious reasons of its own.

washington seeks comfort in its cambodian adventure, looking to it to "boost morale" and mend the domestic rifts widened by the indo-china defeat, improve the congressional climate for the white house and ease the bickerings among the ruling factions. of course, this is just another piece of wishful thinking.

the american people have voiced indignant protests in diverse forms, holding meetings, writing letters and contributing articles to the press to condemn the u.s. piracy and pledge support for the cambodian people's struggle against aggression. in the american press, alongside the shouted hoorays for the u.s. action, were many writers who took the u.s. government to task and blasted its behaviour as "foolish". american jurists see the intrusion into cambodia as a violation of international law. the incident has touched off a new storm of controversy inside and outside the u.s. government. the rifts that worry government leaders are anything but mended.

let the gentlemen in washington pride themselves on their work. for all their self-glorification, the u.s. is more discredited than ever and its image is much more tarnished today than it was a little over a month ago when the united states suffered total defeat by the indo-chinese people.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets New Zambian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met this afternoon with newly-appointed zambian ambassador to china andreya sylvester masiye.

s.a. maowde, counsellor of the zambian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present also were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATION

Iranian National Olympic Committee Calls for Restoration of China's Legitimate Seat in IOC

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 21, 1975)

the iranian national olympic committee in a statement yesterday asked the international olympic committee (i.o.c.) to expel the chiang clique and restore to china her legitimate seat in the i.o.c.

this statement was distributed to the press in lausanne, switzerland, by a. pahlavi, representative of the iranian national olympic committee to the 76th session of the i.o.c. and secretary-general of the iranian national olympic committee.

in the statement, the iranian national olympic committee explained the reasons as to why the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) should be recognized in the international olympic movement as the sole representative of china.

"in november, 1973, the asian games federation", the statement points out, "recognized that only the all-china sports federation should occupy the existing china seat in the asian games federation." "this decision did not prevent athletes from taiwan from competing in the 7th asian games because the all-china sports federation invited athletes from taiwan to compete in trials for selection in the chinese team," it adds.

the statement says, "the president of the i.o.c. and other members of the executive committee of the i.o.c. were present at the 7th asian games, which were held under the patronage of the i.o.c., when athletes from the all-china sports federation were competing." with the approval of the relevant international sports federations, these chinese athletes took part in 14 sports in which they applied to participate in these games.

"on the eve of the 7th asian games, the all-china sports federation was represented at the international symposium, held by the olympic solidarity committee of the i.o.c. in tehran, as the only representative of china. the people's republic of china is a member of nine olympic international sports federations," the statement points out.

the statement recalls that president of the i.o.c. lord killanin has said: "i fail to see how we can hold

a truly world-wide olympiad and not include athletes from a country of 800 million people."

in the light of the rules of the i.o.c., the statement stresses that "at the 49th session of the i.o.c. in athens in 1954, the all-china sports federation was recognized officially by voting (23 votes to 21) as the representative of china in the international olympic movement," and that "in its successful application at athens, the all-china sports federation claimed to represent sport in the entire territory of china, including taiwan."

this was the first time that the i.o.c. actually voted on this china question from the actual membership viewpoint, the statement points out. this vote at the athens session should have had a force of it, but it was a decision that was never respected. and "the n.o.c. in taiwan continued to be on the n.o.c. list" recognized by the i.o.c.

the statement says that the all-china sports federation made many strong protests to the i.o.c. saying that the all-china sports federation alone had been officially recognized by the i.o.c. in athens as the only representative of china. when these legitimate protests "were brushed under the carpet", the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) withdrew from the i.o.c. in 1958.

in 1959, the statement goes on, "after all that had gone on before in the early 1950's, the i.o.c. informed the chinese national olympic committee having its seat in taiwan 'that it cannot continue to be recognized under that name since it does not control sport in the country of china and its name will be removed from the official list. if its application for recognition under a different name is made it will be considered by the i.o.c.' this surely is a strong admission by the i.o.c. that it has not handled the china question correctly in the 1950's."

"the iranian national olympic committee respectfully believes that it is now time for this muddled and illogical situation to be clarified, and for the i.o.c. to recognize that the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) is the official representative of china, as was decided at the 49th session of the i.o.c. in athens in 1954," the statement says in conclusion.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE AND ART

Bring the Role of Revolutionary Literature and Art into Fuller Play

by

the "model company marching toward culture" of a certain PLA unit stationed in Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1975)

"Revolutionary literature and art are part of the whole revolutionary cause,... they are indispensable cogs and wheels in the whole machine, an indispensable part of the entire revolutionary cause." We have recently studied this teaching of Chairman Mao's with reference to the question of theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, reviewed the history of the company unit and summed up experiences. The more we studied, the more we felt it was heart-warming.

Our company is an old company unit set up in 1937. It participated in more than 20 battles and obtained three great collective merits. When summing up and reviewing the victories won by the company unit, the comrades invariably talked about the tremendous encouragement received from the cultural activities of the company unit. Although the cultural level of the cadres and fighters of the company unit was very low at that time, cultural activities were animated in the company unit. At that time, there were propagandists in every squad. During the march they sang quick rhymes; during operations they conducted propaganda in the battlefield. During long intervals between battles, they often held literary and art gatherings in the evening. The fighters and cadres sang together, officers and men enjoyed themselves together. They were close to one another and were full of vigor.

In the years of war, when Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature Art" reached the company unit, one copied three lines and another copied a paragraph. We raised the torch, lit the oil lamps and

carried the lanterns, and assiduously studied. Inspired by the spirit of the "Talks," the comrades in the company unit went a step further and saw more clearly the orientation of cultural activities, the role of revolutionary literature and art as "cogs and wheels" and the militancy necessary to revolutionary literature and art.

Many comrades have heard the story "Water Melon Brothers," which narrates the struggle of our company in the region of Tapieh Mountains: Passing by the water melon fields of the elder brother, the Kuomintang soldiers seized all his water melons. When we passed through the water melon fields of the younger brother, we did not even touch a single water melon. This common incident found a strong reaction among the local masses. We immediately composed verses in the form of a dialogue entitled "Never Forget To Observe Discipline" with the story as the subject matter. The verses enlightened the cadres and fighters on the importance of strictly implementing the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention."

In our march to the Southwest to wipe out the bandits, the company instructor composed a quick rhyme, using as material the deeds of Chou Hui-ming, the deputy leader of Squad No. 6, who would not leave the firing line even though he was heavily wounded. It was sung to encourage all the comrades of the company to fight the enemies heroically.

Our company collectively rendered meritorious services on three occasions. To prvent the breeding of arrogance and complacency, the company unit held a soiree on the special theme: "It Is Necessary To Bear in Mind Prudence and Caution." It educated the cadres and fighters to correctly evaluate honors.

In order to encourage us to better carry out cultural activities, the higher Party committee awarded our company the glorious title of "model company marching toward culture."

Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory has gone a step further and indicated the orientation for us. If we study Chairman Mao's directive on the question of theory together with the "Talks," we can clearly see Chairman Mao has consistently advocated restricting the bourgeois right and getting rid of the idea of bourgeois right. As early as thirty years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out, "We have many comrades who are still not very clear on the difference between the proletariat and the petty bourgeoisie.... They still carry a great deal of the muck of the exploiting classes in their heads and have no idea at all of what proletarian ideology, or communism, or the Party is." Chairman Mao urged "opposing the enemies in the heads of the masses." What are the enemies in the heads of the masses? They are the old ideas, old customs, old habits and old ideology of all the exploiting classes; they are the concept of grades, the ideas of privileges, mercenary view, and the idea of bourgeois right. Such is precisely the garbage which we must oppose and sweep away.

What should we rely on for sweeping away this garbage? We rely on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the theory of the dictatorship

of the proletariat. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is a revolutionary theory which must be studied by all revolutionaries without exception. This requires us to make efforts to genuinely clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. How can we publicize the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat if we do not study or understand it? We must properly study and have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of combining theory and practice and, under the guidance of this theory, energetically carry out activities of revolutionary literature and art so that literature and art can better play the role of cogs and wheels.

The unity between officers and soldiers in our company has all along been good. In the past we thought more about this from the angle of class feelings. In the current study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have criticized the idea of bourgeois right. The cadres, together with the fighters, have further shattered the decadent bourgeois concept of grades and mercenary view, and theoretically come to realize that the unity of officers and soldiers is determined by the nature and principle of the people's army. We held a poem contest with the title "Criticize the Idea of Bourgeois Right and Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of the Unity of Officers and Soldiers" and published a special issue in the wall bulletin with fine results.

In order to bring into play the role of cogs and wheels in the course of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, revolutionary literature and art must also enthusiastically publicize with fanfare the vigorous new things with the rudiments of communism which help to restrict the bourgeois right and reduce the three major differences.

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, we carried out investigation in the company unit. At the same time we invited representatives of the students of the "May 7" cadres schools, barefoot doctors and educated youth in the neighboring brigades to the company unit to discuss their insights. We then compiled eight minor literary and art programs such as the "Socialist New Things Are Good" and gave performance in the fraternal company units and the neighboring plants, mines and villages.

Recently, the regiment Party committee awarded us the pennant reading "Model Company of Cultural Activities" to encourage us. The division commander personally saw the literary and art performances in our company, held discussion meetings and together with us summed up the preliminary experiences of "bringing into full play the role of revolutionary literature and art as cogs and wheels in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat" and introduced these to the division.

We have only just started study of Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory. In the future, we must study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" even more assiduously, and use revolutionary literature and art to criticize the revisionist line and

the bourgeois ideas, so as to insure that the weapon of revolutionary literature and art will play an even greater role in the great struggle to shatter the idea of bourgeois right and consolidate the dictatorsip of the proletariat.

* * *

COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE

An Important Task of the County Party Committee

- An initial insight acquired by the CCP Hsinhsiang County Committee in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat

by

Our Correspondent and Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1975)

Of the one thousand and one kinds of work of a county, what is the fundamental one? Recently, the members of the CCP committee of Hsinhsiang county of Honan Province studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and reviewed the experience of struggle in recent years. They deeply felt the need of going a step further in understanding this problem.

In the past, the Party committee of the county knew that its fundamental task was to carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to the grassroots level. But how to complete this incomparably great task? In both theory and practice, they were not conscious enough. Today, from the high plane of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a renewed understanding was acquired of the functions of the county Party committee. Especially through the study of the Marxist writings on the transformation of small production, they came to undersand--

> Of the one thousand and one kinds of work of the county Party committee, the most important and the most massive is to educate the peasants. To transform the remnants of small production, triumph over the force of old habits and lead the peasants in doggedly traversing the socialist road is the important historical task of the county Party committee.

The Hsinhsiang county Party committee linked up practice with the study of theory and dissected the "sparrow" in a search for experience. It gradually came to understand that in the past, not having adequately studied the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and not having a clear understanding of the features and law of class struggle in the historical period of socialism, some comrades often proceeded from partial experience and viewed the new problems of socialist revolution from the old standpoint they had taken during the period of democratic revolution. They held that the dictatorship of the proletariat was mainly a struggle against the four kinds of elements--landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad persons. They had a less than deep understanding and a vague idea of the seriousness of struggle waged after the collectivization of agriculture against capitalist tendencies of small producers and of the arduousness of leading the peasants to the socialist road.

The changes brought about in the Ch'enpao brigade of the Tak'uai commune gave everyone very profound education. Ch'enpao was a backward brigade. In the past, the county- and commune-level cadres assigned to a fixed point here aroused on many occasions the commune members to hit out at the class enemies who openly carried out sabotage. Some changes were brought about in the outlook.

Later, Keng Shou-jui, first secretary of the county Party committee, came to stay at a fixed point here. After investigation and study and an analysis of the features of class struggle, he discovered that the chief cadres of the brigade had been bribed by the class enemy into becoming their agents in the leading squad.

Through education in the Party's basic line, a further blow was dealt to the class enemy. The masses got enlightened. The cadres were saved. The leading squad was overhauled. Leadership was grasped in the hands of the proletariat. Only then was a fundamental change brought about in the picture.

The thinking on the part of certain cadres of the Liangts'un brigade of the Hsiaochi commune was highly representative. After a blow was struck at the class enemy in this brigade, the backward features of the brigade showed a big change.

Some cadres said, "The situation in Liangts'un is favorable. The four kinds of elements have been toppled. All those that remain are of the same family. There is nothing further to be done in class struggle."

Was there really nothing more to be done? Not long after, it was again found that the class enemy had changed their tactics and incited capitalist tendency, exploiting the spontaneous capitalist thinking on the part of individual cadres and some commune members.

Following one struggle after another, they recently studied the revolutionary theory. Only then did they acquire a further understanding about small production engendering capitalism and about the class enemy who tried by every means to exploit this plot of soil for promoting capitalist restoration.

After an analysis of a mass of facts, the county Party committee further studied Lenin's remarks: "Small production is engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie regularly, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale." Its members felt more deeply impressed.

The Hsinhsiang county was the first to establish the people's commune. However, many comrades failed to see the features of class struggle under a new situation. They said, "Upon entering the door of the commune, we find everyone of the same family."

Actually, in the past dozen years and more, there had been a constant struggle between two classes and two roads in this "family."

Though the transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production had been basically completed and nearly twenty years had elapsed since the time of the peasants' mutual-aid cooperatives which later grew into the people's commune, yet "the remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system always stay for long in people's minds and will not give way easily." The mentality of private ownership and habits of small production, especially the capitalist spontaneous tendencies among some rich peasants, constantly clash with the collective enterprise of the people's commune.

Some of our comrades often neglected to resolve the contradiction of this kind. They failed to realize that in the countryside, there still exists soil engendering capitalism and the class enemy is exploiting this plot to promote capitalist restoration. Therefore, without transforming the remnants of small production and the inherent habits and without rooting out the soil engendering capitalism, how can we consolidate and develop socialism? Without making old ideas and old concepts a target of revolution, how can we adjust to the new economic base?

The Hsinhsiang county Party committee holds that the important problem of the moment is that some cadres do not have an adequate understanding of the seriousness of this point. Despite that they have worked in the countryside for many years, some comrades, having long let themselves be steeped in the "vast ocean" of small production, lose sight of it and get used to it. They say, "Peasants! Who do not have a touch of selfishness?"

They often concern themselves with only the fulfillment of current concrete tasks. They pay no attention to raising people's consciousness.

Some people even take political and ideological work as "a flexible task." They lack an adequate understanding of the far-reaching significance of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The serious problem is educating the peasants." They fail to take the transformation of small production as a major hisorical task. This is a very important problem. Therefore--

> We must teach cadres to understand the protractedness and complexity of the transformation of the remnants of small production and the inherent habits, constantly and repeatedly grasp it, continuously instill into the minds of the peasants socialist thinking and criticize the capitalist tendency.

Touching on their experience of struggle against the capitalist tendency of small production, Shih Lai-ho, a member of the standing committee of the county Party committee and Party branch secretary of the Liuchuang brigade of the Ch'iliying commune, said: "In recent years, Liuchuang has changed from the poor to the rich and kept away from the evil road. This is mainly because they have followed Chairman Mao's teachings and kept instilling into the minds of the peasants socialist thinking and criticizing the capitalist tendency. Small production is engendering capitalism daily and hourly. To counter this we criticized capitalism daily and

hourly and instilled socialism into the minds of people. The cadres took the lead in criticizing, in studying and in doing work. This is how the new Liuchuang of today has come into being."

Now, Liuchuang with up to 200 households or a population of over 1,200 has changed from a salinized-alkalinized sandy wasteland into a brand-new socialist new village. Last year, despite natural disaster, per-mow grain output came to over 1,800 catties and per-mow cotton output over 150 catties. Big progress has been made in forestry, stock-raising, sidelines and fishing. The aim of "one pig each person" has been achieved. An increasingly big contribution is made in the state. It is the same people and the same piece of land. How is it that such a high output of grain and cotton has been achieved?

Shih Lai-ho said: It is because the people have raised their thinking level! By setting man's mind free from the soil of the idea of private ownership, and striking root in the soil of socialism, grain and cotton have emerged from the soil!

They recounted many moving deeds about the transformation of the idea and habit of small production. Middle peasant commune member Wang Tsung-pang was not keen on collective production but devoted to the interests of his small famiy. His family originally had a one-storied house with five rooms, wide and spacious. But he bought a lot of bricks and tiles and wood and insisted on getting from the brigade a housing site for a new building.

The brigade Party branch analyzed Wang Tsung-pang's thinking and held that he represented the spontaneous capitalist thinking on the part of a section of rich peasants. Life being easy, where should the money go? Where should they put their hearts? Here is involved a struggle between the two roads. Shih Liao-ho came to Wang's home and enlightened him. The latter's daughter-in-law persuaded her father-in-law not to think of only his family and himself but to show concern to the state and the collective. Wang Tsung-pang came to realize that if he went on this way, he would slip down the capitalist evil road. He made a self-criticism in the political evening school and took an active part in collective productive labor.

Now, in Liuchuang there have emerged a large number of advanced figures who "are devoted to the collective" and "mind the business of many sides." As soon as the capitalist tendency reared its head some people would come forward to criticize it and do something about it. After education over a long period, many people smashed the spiritual shackles left over from the old society and broke out of the narrow confines of the idea of small production. They kept an eye on the whole country and kept their minds occupied with the whole world.

They said, "In the past, what I had in mind was our own family. Now what I have in mind is Asia, Africa and Latin America!"

The higher the plane their minds reached the greater their enthusiasm for work. They devoted all their enthusiasm and vigor to the collective, forming a powerful source of strength.

The situation in the Liutien brigade next to Liuchuang points to the arduousness of transforming small production. This brigade had over 30 ironsmiths, carpenters and pedlars of chilli-flavored soups. These people often went out to take up sidelines on their own accounts. People called them "five artisans and one soup pedlar."

The comrades of the county Party committee came to stay with this brigade. They persuaded all the "five artisans and one soup pedlar" to come back and organized them for seriously studying the Party's basic line. They were organized into a sideline group of the brigade. But some of these people still had their thoughts wandering away from home and did not set their minds on collective production.

Recently, they studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. This together with a process of recalling the bitter past and thinking of the sweet present made them raise their consciousness.

In studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, Kao Ch'ing-shan, an old Party member who joined the Party during the period of the land reform, recalled the miserable life of his family in the past and described how he fled famine and went begging in pre-liberatin days. He realized that it would be very dangerous if he let himself go on the way he did.

The county Party committee summed up the experiences and lessons of the Liuchuang brigade and the Liutien brigade. Linking theory with practice, they came to realize that to build socialism in the countryside and win over the peasants from the force of habits of small production and the influence of the bourgeoisie was a very complicated and tough job. Just because it was "one family" and many problems cropped up among the people, reliance should be placed on warm and patient education, which should be constantly and repeatedly grasped in the same way as Liuchuang did, and it could not be expected that the problem can be solved by conducting education several times.

The Hsinhsiang county Party committee also discussed the relations between the transformation of small production and the development of socialist collective production. Summing up their experiences in the light of realities, they came to realize--

> It is imperative to grasp revolution and stimulate production, build a powerful socialist collective economy and give full play to the might of the socialist system. The growth of the collective economy will help to transform the remnants of small production and triumph over the force of old habits.

In recent years, the Hsinhsiang county has undergone tremendous changes. What was once a sandy salinized and alkalinized land has changed into flat and even fertile land. The land is crisscross with over 3,800 drainage and irrigation channels. Electric power lines for agricultural purposes with a total length of over 1,700 kilometers stretched out in all directions. The land is dotted with over 3,000 pump wells. The aim of

drawing water from both wells and rivers for irrigating the farmland and preventing drought and waterlogging has been achieved. For two consecutive years, per-mow grain output has topped the level set for the "Yangtze River" area. Per-mow ginned cotton output has surpassed 100 catties for six years running.

In the past two years, the whole country contributed an average of 150 catties of grain and more than 50 catties of ginned cotton to the state per capita each year. Afforestation, stock-raising, sidelines and fishing have gained a great development. The commune members' livelihood has improved.

From the developing and expanding collective economy, the broad masses find the direction of advance and come to realize that "only socialism can save China." Small-peasant economy is no "paradise" for the peasants. Socialist thinking is gradually occupying the ideological and cultural position in the countryside. The ideas and habits left over from small production are being gradually eliminated.

In the process of transforming the natural features and developing production, the Hsinhsiang county Party committee witnessed a very heated struggle between two lines and two roads. Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and "the theory of productive forces," some comrades thought that with the realization of agricultural collectivization, the bowstring for class struggle could be relaxed and that the Party's main task would be confined to production.

After criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some comrades went to the other extreme. They passively absorbed experiences and lessons and dared not grasp production.

The county Party committee realized that in both cases it was not in keeping with the guideline of "grasping revolution and stimulating production" as put forward by Chairman Mao and with the teaching of putting proletarian politics in command. It would be necessary to understand and criticize these erroneous ideas from the theoretical plane.

Practice of the Hunmeng commune was of great educational significance. Of the 50,000 mow of arable land in this commune, over 40,000 were saline and alkaline land. For long, due to interference from the revisionist line, the trouble-making activities of the class enemy, and the spread of capitalist thinking, the commune made very slow progress in changing its features and remained as a backward commune in the county.

Liu Hsing-hai, a member of the standing committee of the county Party committee and secretary of the Party committee of the commune, adhered to the guideline of grasping revolution and stimulating production. He had the office moved over to the Tungtait'ou brigade located on the salinized and alkalinized land. At night, he joined the masses in studying Chairman Mao's works. By day, he led the masses in controlling alkalinity.

After getting the masses aroused, hitting out at the class enemy and criticizing the capitalist tendency, a great upsurge in controlling salinity

and alkalinity was whipped up. After a few winters and springs of large-scale work, big changes were brought about. What was once an expanse of barren land is now an expanse of green and verdant cropland. Where the state was once relied on for the supply of food grain, now several millions of catties of grain and cotton are contributed to the state.

At that time, some people said that the cadres of Hungmeng only concerned themselves with work and cared nothing about putting politics in command.

Comrade Liu Hsing-hai said, "Our salinized and alkalinized land was transformed in our struggle with the class enemy, with the capitalist tendency and with conservative thinking. It was a victory achieved by putting proletarian politics in command and grasping revolution and stimulating production!"

The county Party committee summed up the experiences of the Hungmeng commune and taught the cadres to correctly handle the relations between revolution and production. But the remaining influence of the "theory of productive forces" could not be eliminated at one stroke.

These years the Hsinhsiang county became famous. Some people believed that it was mainly because Hsinhsiang had raised the output of grain and cotton by big margins. They said, "Production can be measured by the catty and the ounce. Politics cannot be measured." Therefore, for a time they relaxed their grip on class struggle and political and ideological work.

The county Party committee promptly grasped this rudiment of idea and summed up the experiences and lessons of the Lungch'üan brigade by way of educating everyone. Lungch'üan was originally a high-yield brigade with its per-mow grain output surpassing 1,000 catties and its per-mow ginned cotton output surpassing 200 catties. With achievements in hand, some leading members of the brigade rest content with the status quo. For a time, they relaxed their grip on class struggle. Once political work was relaxed, bourgeois thinking arose.

Some who felt their income had increased were no longer willing to fight against hardship. Others showed up for work but did not do their best. They were physically present in the fields but their minds went to their small families. Once their minds strayed, people went backward and both grain and cotton output dropped. Later, when ideological and political work was stepped up, both grain and cotton output went up.

After studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the Hsinhsiang county Party committee went a step further and realized: The fundamental reason why some comrades wavered and failed to handle the relations correctly between revolution and production was because their study of theory was inadequate. Some comrades did not understand that socialist production is not simply a matter of handling the relations between men and things but is undertaken in a situation full of class struggle and line struggle and that production cannot go without hitting out at the class enemy's disruptive activities and cannot be made a success without criticizing

capitalism. A county Party committee member who does not speed up the pace of socialist construction and push production up cannot serve the interests of the proletariat. The point is to promote production along what line and in what way. Like Hsiyang, we must doggedly put proletarian politics in command, arm the masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and continuously criticize capitalism and build socialism in a big way.

Touching on this question, the comrades of the Hsinhsiang county Party committee said that having freed the peasants from the shackles of private ownership, the Party could and must also free them from the shackles of small producers' idea of private ownership and give full play to their socialist activism and build a modern powerful socialist agriculture to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is an important historical task that should be shouldered by the county Party committee.

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CONTINUING REVOLUTION

The Great Practice of Continuous Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Chuang Ning (庄宁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1975)

The great proletarian cultural revolution is the great practice of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "This great proletarian cultural revolution is entirely necessary and unusually timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

To link the practice of the great cultural revolution with the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is of great enlightening significance in clarifying the question of the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in both theory and practice and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao shattered the two bourgeois command headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their plot for capitalist restoration and struck a heavy blow at the reactionary influences at home and abroad. In criticizing revisionism and criticizing the bourgeoisie, millions of people all over the country are studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and have raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution. Great achievements have been scored in struggle-criticism-transformation in various areas and on various fronts. There have emerged a large number of socialist new things. Bourgeois right is restricted in various respects. The revolution in the superstructure has given a push to the development of social productive forces. Agriculture, industry, science and technology have scored brilliant achievements.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has not only considerably consolidated and strengthened the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and given an effective boost to the deepening and development of socialist revolution and socialist construction but also provided fresh experience for continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This enables us to continuously advance with still greater confidence, with big strides along the socialist road.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is the victory of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great practice of the great cultural revolution bears full testimony to the unqualified correctness of this theory

advanced by Chairman Mao. It is a great contribution to the Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution, in essence, is a great political revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes under socialist conditions. It is a continuation of the long-term struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the broad masses of revolutionary people led by it against the Kuomintang reactionary reactionary group and is a continuation of the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie."

The great proletarian cultural revolution was not fortuitous. It was the natural result of a long-term acute struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines in socialist society. As early as on the eve of the national liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out: After the seizure of the political power of the whole nation by the proletariat, the main contradictions in the country are the "contradictions between the working class and the bourgeoisie."

After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the system of means of production, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, and advanced the great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for our Party the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism.

In the fairly long historical period of socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. These contradictions can be solved only by relying upon the theory and practice of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Such are exactly the facts of struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. On the economic front, though basic victory has been achieved in the socialist transformation of the system of means of production yet the struggle of socialism with capitalism is not yet at an end. Our economic foundation is still not very solid. Bourgeois right has still not been completely eliminated in the system of ownership and exists to a serious degree in the relations between man and man and still occupies a dominant position in the sphere of distribution. In enterprises under the system of whole-people ownership, some units belong in form to the socialist system of ownership but actually their leadership is not in the hands of Marxists and the broad masses of workers. In communes under the rural system of collective ownership, the class enemy has not yet stopped its disruptive activities and the spontaneous influences of capitalism constantly rear their heads. Capitalist factors in town and country are still developing. In the superstructure and especially in the ideological sphere, the struggle of who wins and who loses, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, can only be solved after a fairly long period. In the great cultural revolution, the proletariat has dealt a telling blow to the bourgeois challenge, and a great victory has been won.

But it must be noted that apart from the existence of landlord and bourgeois classes, there still exist the soil and conditions engendering the new bourgeoisie. The existence of bourgeois influence and of the influence of international imperialism and revisionism is the ideological and political root of the new bourgeoisie. The existence of bourgeois right is an important economic foundation for the emergence of the new bourgeoisie. This determines that class struggle in socialist society is protracted and tortuous and at times even very acute.

Therefore, the historical task of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot possibly be accomplished in one great cultural revolution and such a revolution must be repeated several times.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Who wins or who loses in the revolution--this can only be solved in a fairly long historical period. If a poor job is done, capitalist restoration is possible any moment. The whole body of Party members and the people of the whole country must not think that one or two or three or four great cultural revolutions can leave us in peace. On no account may we be off our guard."

We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's consistent teaching, have an adequate understanding of the situation of class struggle and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

Practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution tells us that revisionists are the most ferocious enemy of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are the sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were representatives of the bourgeoisie within the Party, representing not only the aspiration of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes for restoration but also aspiration of the newly engendered bourgeoisie for usurping power. They rabidly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and organized the underground bourgeois command headquarters to act in collusion with imperialism, revisionism and reaction, vainly attempting to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and to turn the socialist system into the capitalist system.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique collapsed and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique courted self-destruction. Our Party became purer and the dictatorship of our proletariat became consolidated as never before.

But in our country there still exists the social foundation for the emergence of people like Lin Piao. Social class struggle will still be reflected in the Party. The class enemies at home and abroad always want to look for agents within the Party. Within the Party people like Lin Piao are still likely to emerge. When the bourgeoisie reaches a certain stage economically, its agents will demand political rule and demand the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proltariat and the socialist system. Moreover, after being swept into the dustbin of history, one representative of the bourgeoisie is likely to be replaced by another representative of the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao pointed out the protracted nature of this kind of struggle between two lines within the Party. Chairman Mao said, "We have sung the Internationale for 50 years. Some people of our Party have created ten split-ups. To me, it seems that there may still be ten, twenty and thirty."

On this point, we must have a clear understanding. We must adhere to the Marxist-Leninist line. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

In the historical period of socialism, the fundamental question of whether we can consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat or not--lies in whether we resolutely carry out the Party's basic line. By adhering to this line and doggedly continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can gradually create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise until the ultimate elimination of classes. On the other hand, if we cast away the Party's basic line and push the revisionist line, capitalism will spread unchecked and the socialist system will change its character.

We must bear in mind the lesson of "satellite rising up to the sky and red flag going down to the ground" in the Soviet Union and keep a clear head at all times. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao as its head, we must doggedly adhere to the Party's basic line and make a good job of the great struggle to combat revisionism and prevent revisionism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution was a great practice of millions of people in combating revisionism and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao said, "In the past, we launched a struggle in the countryside, a struggle in the factories, a struggle in cultural circles and carried out a socialist education movement but could not solve the relevant problems because we had not found a form, a formula of arousing the broad masses in an open and overall manner from bottom upward to reveal our seamy side."

In the great cultural revolution, with the great spirit of the proletarian revolution, Chairman Mao handed to the masses the theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fully aroused the masses to open fire on the bourgeois command headquarters. "Never has the mass movement been launched in such a widespread and penetrating manner as the present one."

The great practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution fully shows that the masses are the real heroes. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must rely on the broad masses of people. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the masses and the dictatorship of the overwhelming majority of people over a minority of exploiters. The nature of this dictatorship determines that it must and can rely on the masses. In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, the masses educated in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tempered in the combat-revisionism and prevent-revisionism struggle more consciously carry out the Party's basic line and policy and strictly distinguish and correctly handle two different types of contradictions. Thus,

we can have a more reliable guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in the masses and relies on them under the leadership of Chairman Mao, one basic point of our Party's basic lne is to place direct reliance on the broad masses of revolutionary people.

During the period of democratic revolution, we relied on the masses for triumphing over the enemy and seizing political power. After the founding of the new China, we relied on the masses for smashing one bourgeois attack after another and score one victory after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. To accomplish the great historical task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and ultimately achieving communism, we must still rely on the masses.

Recently, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This makes it necessary for us further arouse millions of people in the whole country and to rely on the masses for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. The clearer the idea the masses have of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat the harder it will be for the bourgeois plot of capitalist restoration to succeed.

The great proletarian cultural revolution was a movement of millions upon millions of people for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution tells us that once grasped by the masses, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought can turn into a tremendous source of material strength. This great revolution has once again told us that "Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement." In the long-term struggle to lead the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to the study of theory.

Since the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has repeatedly directed us to seriously read and study and has especially stressed that Party cadres at the high and medium levels "should seriously read and study, to different degrees, and have good grasp of Marxism."

Theory is the foundation of the line. Not having a clear idea theoretically, we will err politically. Especially at a time when pseudo-Marxist swindlers like Lin Piao and company appear in a disguised form, we would lose the ability to discern and criticize and would play into their hands. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people got on the boat of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique without thinking. Some blindly followed revisionism. Some failed to distinguish materialism from idealism. As a result, mistakes of one kind or another were committed.

This lesson is a very profound one. We should profit by it. Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory points out to us the extremely great importance of studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat at present.

To study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a major issue in combating and preventing revisionism, a major issue in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and a major issue in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study the quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to read more of the main works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The leading cadres must stnad on the forefront and buckle down to studying well. Meanwhile, they must lead well the Party members and the masses in studying.

We must seriously read and study, make investigation and study, sum up experiences, and promote the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice, so that study can be continuously deepened and the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat be really cleared up. We must further make a good job of the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, promote the stability and solidarity of the whole nation, speed up the development of socialist construction and carry through to the end continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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ANNIVERSARY OF "TALKS AT THE YENAN FORUM"

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles and Reports Mark 33rd Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the "people's daily" today gives prominent coverage to articles by chinese writers and artists on their study of the "talks" and to reports and photos reflecting art troupes' service to the workers, peasants and soldiers.

a boxed quotation from chairman mao printed alongside the name of the paper reads: "(our purpose is) to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind."

the paper frontpages a report on the discussion by writers and artists from groups of model revolutionary theatrical productions now in peking. all present pledged themselves to continue to advance in the orientation chairman mao set in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" so as to make a greater contribution to promoting the revolution in literature and art and bringing the role of revolutionary literature and art into play in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. among the speakers were wang kuo-hua and hsueh ching-hua of the china dance drama troupe, liu chuang and hu sung-hua of the central philharmonic society, hung hsueh-fei and keng chi-chang of the peking opera troupe of peking, chang man-ling and li chin-chuan of the china peking opera troupe, li ping-shu of the peking opera troupe of shanghai and chou hui-fen of the shanghai dance school's group for performing the ballet "the white-haired girl."

the paper also carries an article by chu lan entitled: "stick to the road of integrating with the workers and peasants." the article deals with the question of how to steadily deepen the proletarian revolution in literature and art throughout the historical period of socialism.

the second page has an article by hung cheng who pays tribute to lu hsun for always keeping the distinctive

fine qualities of a revolutionary by fighting alongside the worker and peasant masses, and seeking neither fame and fortune nor individual privileges all through his life as a fighter. as chairman mao puts it, the article says, lu hsun set a brilliant example for revolutionary artists and writers in solving thoroughly the problem of the relationship between the individual and the masses.

today's "people's daily" also carries reports on the advanced deeds of the art propaganda team of pingwu county, szechwan province, which gives performances all the year round in mountainous areas for workers, peasants and soldiers; the song and dance troupe of lanchow, capital of kansu province, which makes regular rounds of factories, mines and the grasslands in the southern part of the province; the film projection team of a radar regiment of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, which travels long distances to give film shows for companies stationed on high mountains; and film projection teams active in the people's communes in huangpi county, hupeh province.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

industrial news in brief:

east china's fukien province, which had a poor light industrial basis before liberation, is now producing over 10,000 kinds of light industrial goods. total 1974 light industrial output value was several dozen times that in 1950.

it produced only hand-woven cloth before 1949. now foochow, amoy, shanming and other cities have modern cotton, silk, knitwear and printing and dyeing mills. a number of counties have textile mills too.

other advances include artificial fibres, enamelware, glass, plastics and sewing machines.

a major sugar cane producer, fukien has modern refineries in a dozen cities and counties, which handle from several hundred to several thousand tons of sugar cane a day.

x x x x

ninetytwo per cent of the people's communes in paise prefecture in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have small hydro-electric power stations. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the prefecture has added 824 stations, or more than nine times the number before 1965.

half the farmland in the multi-national lunglin autonomous county of the prefecture used to depend on rainfall. during the cultural revolution, the people of chuang, miao, yi and han nationalities in the county dammed rivers and cut ditches on rocky mountains to build 78 small power stations which provide electricity for pumping water uphill. now more land gives high and stable yields despite drought or excessive rain.

x x x x

shanghai has trial-produced plastic footwear for peasants who used to work barefoot in the paddy fields of southern china.

they were prone to rheumatism as a result of long direct contact with cold water during the rice transplanting season in late spring and to skin diseases when the water temperature rises in summer.

produced by the shanghai no. 1 stocking mill in cooperation with the municipal knitwear purchasing and supply station, the paddy stockings are light weight, durable and fit well, and mud does not stick to them. they protect the wearer against rheumatism, skin diseases and schistosomiasis. they also protect the peasants from leech bites and infection by chemical fertilizer. they are reasonably priced.

ten thousand pairs of the stockings were manufactured before the spring transplanting season for trial around shanghai and in kiangsu and chekiang. the peasant users gave favourable comments.

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MINORITY WORKERS

More Minority Workers in South China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 24, 1975)

the multi-national paise prefecture in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region now has thirtytwo thousand people of chuang, yao, miao, hui, yi and kolao nationalities working in factories and mines, accounting for 56 per cent of the total.

under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, this south china mountainous area had only nine small factories employing a total of 170, scarcely any of them minority people. today there are 210 small and medium-sized industrial enterprises. half of them have been added during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of workers during this period has increased from 9,000 to 57,000, working in electricity, fuels, chemicals, machine building, mining, construction, foodstuffs, match making, textiles, paper making, printing and tanning.

the party organizations at all levels in the prefecture's industrial departments are training minority workers under the guidance of the party's national policy. the party organization of the tienyang spun silk mill helps the minority workers, who make up half of the mill's working force, to raise their ideological and political level by giving them concrete guidance in their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. many outstanding minority workers have been promoted to leading posts. seventy per cent of the 194 leaders of work shifts and groups are minority workers. some others sit on the mill party committee or head workshops.

many factories and mines give special attention to minority workers in training activists in marxist theoretical study. they explain in their own languages difficult points to their workmates.

the minority workers also get help from veteran workers in mastering skills. a yi worker in the farm machinery repair plant of the multi-national lunglin autonomous county was able to raise his technical level quickly although he had limited schooling. supported by the party organization and other workers, he designed a hoisting machine which raised efficiency five times.

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AMATEUR WRITERS

Shanghai Publishes Works by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 23, 1975)

half the books published in shanghai last year were written at least in part by the 4,000 workers, peasants and soldiers who have become amateur writers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also annotate classics and write or edit scientific works, and some who have studied foreign languages in their spare time do translations.

they are determined to wrest this domain in the superstructure long held by the bourgeoisie and its intelligentsia, and before the cultural revolution, by the revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi, chou yang and company, who spread feudalist, capitalist and revisionist ideas in an attempt to restore capitalism. the party organizations give full support to this important work of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat.

with a strong political sense of responsibility in propagating marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, these amateur writers work for the socialist revolution and construction, seeking neither fame nor gain.

they are conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao so that they can take part more effectively in editing theoretical writings in popular digests. this includes versions of "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", "critique of the gotha programme" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people". each edition ran to one million copies.

with the assistance of professionals, the amateur writers edited within three months the 200,000-word first volume of "selected writings (with annotation) of the legalist school" as part of their contribution to the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and to the effort to sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools. this volume consists of 19 essays by famous exponents of the legalist school, including shang yang, hsun kuang, han fei and li szu. shanghai last year published more than 40 books edited and written by amateur writers on the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools.

around a score of novels and many short stories,

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poems, songs, essays and reportages have appeared in the past few years. "trial of strength", a novel published last year, is the collective work by a group of worker writers dealing with class struggle in industry. "notes on short story writing" was contributed by a group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the chinese literature department at shanghai teachers' university. surveying 11 short stories from the shanghai area written over the past two years, it discusses the selection of themes and the portrayal of heroic characters. the first edition ran to 400,000 copies.

"lathe turning", "using logarithms to calculate machine tool's changewheel gear" and other scientific and technical works were written by experienced workers either by themselves or in cooperation with technicians. closely linked with production, these books are welcomed for their dialectical-materialist analysis and presentation of new achievements by the workers in research and technical innovations. the book on lathe turning ran to 900,000 copies.

hsia shun-yuan, author of the book on changewheel gear calculation, is from the east china power equipment repair and building plant. his manuscript had been rejected by all the publishing houses he approached before the cultural revolution. "it's only after the revisionist line was repudiated during the cultural revolution that it became possible for my work to appear in print," he said.

three-in-one combination writing and editing groups are the main organizational form in which worker-peasant-soldier writers carry on their creative work. these groups bring together leading members of the party organizations in the amateur writers' units, the amateurs themselves and professional writers. more than 400 such groups have been formed by the shanghai people's publishing house or are in regular contact with it.

party organizations at all levels encourage worker-peasant-soldier writers in their creative activities. their manuscripts are often first mimeographed, and thousands of copies are distributed among cadres and the masses for study and comment. suggestions are referred back to the groups for consideration, then revised drafts are again circulated until the scripts are finalized. forums, training courses and other meetings are arranged from time to time by publishing houses or newspapers to help raise the amateur writers' theoretical and artistic standards.

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RURAL ART TROUPES

Artists of Korean Nationality Go Among Masses

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 23, 1975)

art troupes in the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture, kirin province, are spending five or six months each year on performances in the villages, factories and mines, army units and city neighbourhood communities.

there are 12 professional art troupes in this autonomous prefecture which embraces six counties and two cities. a thorough-going criticism of the revisionist line in art and literature during the great proletarian cultural revolution and a renewed study of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" have heightened the artists' consciousness of the need to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. they have made serious efforts to remould their world outlook and planted in their minds the concept of whole-hearted service to the people.

braving a capricious weather, artists in antu, hotung and tunhua counties at the foot of the changpai mountains often carry their bedrolls and stage furnishings along the difficult mountain trails to give performances in remote hamlets or forests. the art troupe of hunchun county visits frontier guards on festivals and other holidays and entertain them with its rich programmes.

the artists go wherever the working people are -- down in the pits of mines, in the forests, at the fields or on threshing grounds. during the cultural revolution the art troupe of antu county moved its headquarters from a railway town to a mountain area so as to serve the masses better. in the past few years they have toured over 100 brigades in eight people's communes to bring revolutionary model theatrical works and songs and dances to the inhabitants.

learning modestly from the workers and peasants, the artists receive much political nourishment and find a rich source of material for their creative work in the fiery struggles of the masses. this raises their artistic level.

writers and artists of the yenpien art troupe have gone into the thick of the life of the masses for a long time and are joined by them in creative work. dozens of songs and dances thus produced show a rich flavour of the korean nationality. they are a fervent ode to the militant life of the people guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and are liked by the

masses for their fresh content and lively style. kim poong-ho, a composer of the korean nationality, was able to compose revolutionary songs of immense popularity, such as "the people of yenpien love chairman mao" and "the red sun lights up the frontier area", by following the course illustrated by chairman mao and identifying himself with the struggles of the masses for a long time.

as suggested by the masses of several nationalities, the artists adapted revolutionary model peking operas to song and dance items, plays and pingchu operas. korean language plays adapted by the yenpien drama group from the peking operas, "azalea mountain", "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "the red lantern", have all been a big success.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Chinese Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Like New Educational Films

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

worker, peasant and soldier film goers in china are full of praise for recent productions of the shanghai scientific and educational film studio. the films deal with advanced experience in socialist construction and explain the scientific principles involved in a simple, lively way.

the studio's editors and photographers have gone among the working people since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and produced many films on scientific and technological process to spread the information widely.

their recent productions are a series showing how the working class in shanghai has firmly carried out chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance. one of them, "oxygen-blown open hearth process", shows how the workers of the shanghai no. 3 steel mill adopted the oxygen top-blown technique for two 50-year-old open hearth furnaces without drawing on state funds.

it was the hottest part of the year when the filming team came to the mill. its members were deeply moved by the way the steelmakers kept production going.

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the film team had to take a close shot of molten steel pouring out at a temperature well above 100 degrees centigrade. the photographers and two steel workers thrusting the camera toward the furnace kept to until they got the best shot. when the job was done, even the lighting technicians who stood a little behind found the soles of their rubber shoes had melted.

the striking scene of the first heat being poured, the culmination of the workers' innovations on the old furnaces, was shot from the roof of the building, an idea suggested by steelmakers.

the film studio's other new productions include "mechanizing mining", "ten thousand horsepower engine for vessels", "floating dock 'huangshan'" and "300-ton platform trailer". these all record new things and new achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which embody the chinese working class' revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance.

"thriving country in tibet" records the unique landscape of the tsayul area in the southern part of the chinghai-tibet plateau. the mountain is perpetually snow-capped, but at its foot is a vast expanse of golden yellow flowers and down in the river valley are such sub-tropical plants as camphor trees and banyans. the filming group went to this area 5,000 metres above sea level to shoot the film together with scientific workers. carrying heavy equipment, they climbed peaks and explored virgin forests and ice caves. by combining actual scenery with animated cartoons and physical action with sound effect, the film explains how this landscape was formed because of the upthrust of the himalayas and how life adapts to different terrains and climatic conditions.

over the past few years, the film studio has turned out a new series called "science and technology". these films are simple and concise. one reel may include a number of new achievements made by the workers, peasants and soldiers. these films show the boundless wisdom and creative power of the working class armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and spread information on chinese science and technology quickly.

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PLA SPORTS MEET

New Spirit Shines at Chinese Army Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

stories about chinese army sportsmen's tenacious and militant spirit and the new features of close unity and mutual help are drawing favourable comments from worker-peasant soldier spectators at the current all-army sports meet here.

in china today, the relationships among competitors and between competitors and coaches and referees have undergone a further change as a result of the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. there are many moving illustrations of the new relationships on the playing grounds and in the sportsmen's hostels, either in the course of competition or during practice sessions and discussions.

during a training workout, veteran goalkeeper hsieh jun-shen of the navy waterpolo team found that the new-comer ma yi-min was not good enough in the skill of treading water. so he took great pains to coach the younger goalie by demonstration until the latter mastered the ropes. after a period of intensive training, ma yi-min came to excel his teacher in this particular skill, and the veteran in his turn learned modestly from the new goalkeeper's finer points. with veterans and new-comers learning from and helping each other, the navy team raised its general standards rapidly and produced top form in the competitions.

the referees at the army sports meet, while enjoying full respect from the competitors, have taken the initiative to rid themselves of the bourgeois notion of "referee's inviolable dignity" by canvassing comments from competitors with an open mind. the unity and cooperation among referees and competitors have left deep impressions on the spectators.

in a men's volleyball match, the g-102 unit was leading the railway corps 14-13 in the deciding, fifth set. after a drawn-out five minute rally, the railway corps let loose a powerful smash which went wide of the mark. just as the referee was awarding the match point to the g-102 unit, one of its members, hsu yung-sheng, raised his hand and announced he had touched the ball before it landed outside. the referee, impressed by this fine example of proletarian sportsmanship, promptly corrected his decision. thereupon the spectators burst into enthusiastic applause.

there were many encouraging instances showing the competitors emulating and helping one another in a common effort to raise the army's standards in sports.

in a heat of the five kilometre cross-country race, the foochow units team came out first in 25 minutes 10 seconds by virtue of the well-organized effort for the stronger members to help the weaker. but the tsinan units team, which had been highly rated for the all-round development of its members technically, fell behind. at a discussion after the race, members of the foochow team attributed the tsinan team's failure to its ineffective way of organization. to help the tsinan team overcome this shortcoming, the leader of the foochow team gave it an exhaustive account of his team's experience and made a detailed analysis of the tsinan team's problems. taking advantage of the foochow team's experience, the tsinan team was able to produce better results than the foochow group in subsequent contests.

wang heng-chien, a badminton player from the wuhan units, beat li hsiao-ming from the kunming units in one of the team matches. bearing in mind the principle of competing for the purpose of sharing experience and promoting common progress, wang heng-chien got together with li hsiao-ming after the match and pointed out to him that his main weakness lay in the lack of initiative in attack. to help the kunming team, wang heng-chien not only analyzed li hsiao-ming's weak points, but explained to him and his team-mates the technical features and favourite game of the chief members of the wuhan team.

this on-site instruction, though brief, showed its effect in the following match in which li hsiao-ming won by two sets to one. though conceding to the wuhan team 1:3, the kunming players' modesty in learning and their valour and tenacity in competition won loud approval from the spectators, who also gave the wuhan players a big hand in recognition of their noble spirit of sharing their experience unreservedly.

Army Games Participants Compete and Work at Grassroots Units

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

to implement the principle of physical culture and sports serving proletarian politics and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army has so arranged its schedule that some of the competitions and matches take place in army camps, factories, rural people's communes and schools to the warm welcome of the masses.

so far, more than 90 matches have been conducted at the peking general petro-chemical works, the shihchingshan power plant, the "february 7" rolling stock plant, the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the mentoukou colliery, the china-albania friendship people's commune, tsinghua university, peking university and a score of other grassroots units. they have every day drawn large crowds from the neighbourhood. the spectators described this arrangement as a new phenomenon emerging in the field of physical culture and sports through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and an innovation on the part of the army sportsmen while studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

for their part, the army sportsmen regard it as an effective measure for implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports and a good opportunity to learn from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. in the course of the competitions, they adhered to the guideline of "friendship first, competition second", displayed the army's style of defying fatigue and continuous fighting, and thus drew favourable comments from the worker-peasant-soldier spectators.

upwards of 7,000 people swarmed to the spot when the team final of the bayoneting event and the team competition of gymnastics with apparatus took place at the suburban szuchiching people's commune. after the competitions the contestants gave some pointers to the commune's militia in bayonet fighting.

the women's table tennis team finals were opened in the lounge for nursing mothers at the yungtingmen railway station, in the presence of passengers from all over the country. some of them clasped the players' hands and said, "we never dreamed of seeing such thrilling matches while waiting for the train." no sooner had the matches been over than the players joined the station staff in sweeping the passenger coaches, platforms and waiting rooms. the station workers said, "we workers most welcome players like you who are as good at physical labour as at the game."

one day a group of sportsmen conducted a contest in bayoneting and gymnastics with apparatus at a p.l.a. regiment stationed in chingno. soon after the event, they and the armymen fell into an animated discussion to exchange experience in training.

referees, coaches and competitors have been organized to visit army units, factories and villages, join productive labour and give exhibitions there. such occasions were invariably attended by heart-warming scenes of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army.

ten teams of the railway corps delegation took time out to visit the tapailou production team, home of the late model peasant wang kuo-fu. the army sportsmen were deeply impressed by wang kuo-fu's spirit of utter devotion to the revolution and wholehearted service to the people. they joined the local peasants in a scathing criticism of liu shao-chi's and lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist lines, and gave an exhibition on the threshing ground.

the delegation of the scientific and technological commission for national defence organized its members to take part in physical labour at the hsinhua printing house and the tachungszu production brigade of the tungsheng people's commune. the sportsmen also learned from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants their experience in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and played basketball and table tennis with them. this brought about closer relations between the army and the people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

the delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were chai tse-min and yang chi, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang shih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife were present.

on the morning of may 21, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited a "may 7" cadres school on the eastern district of peking where they were given a warm welcome. the albanian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially with the students, inquired after their study, work and life and saw the school's vegetable garden. the students entertained the albanian comrades-in-arms with a theatrical performance created by themselves.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Visit Heilungkiang Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 23, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests visited harbin city and the taching oilfield in northeast china's heilungkiang province between may 21 and 23, in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman

of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived in harbin from central china's honan province by special plane on may 21. that evening, the distinguished cambodian guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee and the harbin city revolutionary committee.

liu kuang-tao, first vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and prime minister penn nouth proposed toasts at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. on behalf of the people of the province, liu kuang-tao paid warm tribute to the cambodian people for their great victory of nation-wide liberation. he wished the cambodian people new and still greater victories in defending national independence and in national construction.

in his toast, prime minister penn nouth said: "i visited harbin ten years ago. on my way here today i have seen a flourishing scene along the road. i rejoice over your achievements in the past ten years."

the cambodian prime minister said: "after five years of fighting, we, the cambodian people, have won tremendous victory. our victory is inseparable from the support of the 800 million chinese people and the people of the world. on our current visit we are bringing the cambodian people's regards to the chinese people."

the distinguished guests yesterday visited a pencil factory and a woollen textile mill in harbin, and made a boat excursion on the sunghua river, in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu; jen chung-yi, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee; and li chien-pai and fan kuei-lan, chairman and vice-chairman of the harbin city revolutionary committee. the distinguished guests yesterday evening attended a performance by local acrobats.

accompanied by ulanfu and jen chung-yi, prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests visited the taching oilfield today, and were given a warm welcome by the oil workers.

sung chen-ming, chairman of the oilfield revolutionary committee, gave the guests an account of how the oil workers had built the big oilfield in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. "in terms of petroleum output, the present taching oilfield equals five former ones prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution," he said.

the distinguished guests visited an exhibition on the heroic deeds of the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi, the first oil well drilled in taching in the campaign to strike oil, and the 1274 drilling team, a pace-setter.

in the course of the visit, prime minister and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests prased the taching workers for their revolutionary spirit. with keen interest, they inspected drilling and had photographs taken in front of a drilling machine. they also visited an oil booster station.

the taching oilfield revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests this evening.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Journal Marks 5th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "May 20" Statement

(NCNA-English Paris, May 22, 1975)

"five years have elapsed and the statement of may 20, 1970 has proved to be completely correct and completely conform to the interests of the world revolution," says the french journal "l'humanite rouge" editorially today in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of chairman mao's "may 20" statement.

the editorial adds, "the statement, a brilliant marxist-leninist reaffirmation of the confidence in the masses of the people and in the revolution, has dealt a severe blow at the revisionist thesis of capitulation of brezhnev and khrushchov."

"today," says the editorial, "there are two no. 1 enemies, the united states and the u.s.s.r., which contends with each other for world domination. of these two, the soviet union is the more dangerous. to combat this two enemies, the people of the whole world should unite today."

referring to the profound significance of the "may 20" statement, the editorial says, "'revolution is the main trend in the world today'. is it not confirmed by the revolutionary struggles across the world in the past five years and by the irresistible mounting of the third world on the world stage?"

"'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared.' is it not a truth more and more understood in the face of the increasingly sharp rivalry between the two superpowers which inevitably leads to war?"

concerning the truth that the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, the editorial says that this is what the facts have amply proved in indochina during the past five years. "can the european peoples do what the indo-chinese peoples have done?" the editorial asks. "certain people are very pessimistic. they hold fast to the appearances and are afraid of the atomic bomb. they underestimate the spirit of resistance and the combat capability of our people and the european peoples. but the peoples of europe proved these 30 years ago," the editorial says.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

First Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

lei yang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the gambia, presented his credentials to gambian president dawda k. jawara at the state house in banjul yesterday, according to a report from that city.

president jawara had a friendly and cordial talk with the chinese ambassador.

also present on the occasion were: gambian minister of external affairs alieu b. njie; parliamentary secretary of that ministry l.k. jabang; and secretary-general of the presidency e.h. christensen.

ambassador lei yang arrived in banjul on may 10 and called on gambian minister of external affairs njie on may 21.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana President and Wife Receive Leaders and Leading Artists of Chinese Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 22, 1975)

arthur chung, president of the cooperative republic of guyana, and his wife received hao liang and ting hsueh-sung, leader and deputy leader of the visiting chinese performing arts troupe, and its leading artists at the presidential house here this morning.

chinese ambassador to the republic wang chan-yuan and his wife were present on the occasion.

president and mrs. chung expressed warm welcome once again to the chinese troupe and highly praised the performances they saw at the premiere on may 20.

troupe leader hao liang expressed thanks and conveyed the best regards of the chinese people to president and mrs. chung and the guyanese people. on behalf of the troupe, he presented president and mrs. chung with souvenirs as a token of friendship between the people of the two countries.

pianist yin cheng-chung, soprano chu feng-po, tenor wu yen-tse and pipa soloist liu teh-hai presented a few chinese and guyanese instrumental and vocal solos for president and mrs. chung and the staff of the presidency.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Chinese Arts Troupe Warmly Receives in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 22, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe gave its last show here this evening. it will leave for essequibo, linden and new amsterdam.

after its arrival on may 17, the chinese troupe gave four shows including the dress rehearsal to the warm welcome of nearly 14,000 spectators. many said that they were deeply impressed by the long flow of history of the chinese music and dance and by the new artistic achievements since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the local paper "daily chronicle" commented that the performances "literally ping-ponged their way into the hearts of a packed audience." after the show, it noted, the flute soloist's "mellifluous

bird sounds still flutter in many an ear, the intricately patterned 'red silk dance' still dazzles the eye."

the show given in the national park here this evening attracted nearly 10,000 people from all walks of life, the biggest crowd since the troupe arrived here. many came more than an hour earlier bringing their children.

during its stay in this city, the chinese troupe visited the zoo, the botanic park, the national museum and the residential area. troupe leader hao liang and deputy leader ting hsueh-sung called on minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley and chairman of the national history and arts council lynette dolphin on separate occasions. the chinese troupe also attended a reception given by the overseas chinese association here in its honour.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Physical Training Director of Iranian Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with brig. gen. m. khakbiz, physical training director of the iranian armed forces, and his wife.

djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were wei po-ting, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and han fu-tung, deputy director of the military training department of the p.l.a. headquarters of the general staff and leading member of the physical training organization of the army.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Prominent Japanese Figures Want Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Peace, Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 22, 1975)

many prominent japanese figures, in interviews with hsinhua, said they want the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china joint statement included in the text of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty and pledged to struggle resolutely against domestic and foreign reactionary forces which sabotage the conclusion of such a treaty.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said, "the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be concluded in the earliest possible date in the spirit of the japan-china joint statement. progress should be made on the basis of this spirit and no retreat is tolerable."

"to maintain peace in asia and the pacific region," kuroda said, "the entire anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china joint statement should be put down in the text of the treaty."

he pointed out, "of late, a handful of anti-china elements in the soviet union and japan have made big efforts to oppose the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. their real motive is to oppose the treaty itself." he said that if the soviet union does not pursue hegemonism, colonialism and imperialism and will not do so in future, then why should it oppose putting down the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed treaty? this shows that it has pursued hegemonism and it will continue to do so. this is also an instance of soviet interference in japan's internal affairs.

he said, "japan unleashed a colonial aggressive war against china and other asian countries in the past. today it is only natural for it to renounce hegemony."

kuroda highly appreciated the joint statement signed recently between the delegation of the japan socialist party and that of the china-japan friendship association. he said that the two sides had reached unanimous agreement on the question of opposing hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union.

tomitaro kaneda, secretary-general of the japan-china workers exchange association and the liaison

council of national movement for japan-china friendship, said, "i think that it is the most important thing for japan and china at present to conclude a peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date. the recent joint statement issued by the delegations of the japan socialist party and the china-japan friendship association should be highly appraised." he expressed the resolve to work for the implementation of the japan-china joint statement.

touching on the fact that reactionary elements both in japan and abroad are trying to obstruct the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty, kaneda indignantly denounced the shameless acts of the soviet social-imperialists. he said that the soviet union dislikes hegemonism in words, but pursues hegemony in deeds. its recent attack by name against chairman narita of the japan socialist party is downright interference in other people's internal affairs. it is hegemonism, pure and simple. he said that though there might be difficulties ahead, they would strive for removing obstacles put up by the reactionary forces both in japan and abroad and for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause.

masao shimizu, head of the japanese matsuyama ballet troupe, said, "japan is now under the oppression of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union. the latter occupies japan's northern territories while the former has many military bases in japan's okinawa." therefore, he said, it is a matter of course that the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty should contain the anti-hegemony clause stipulated in the japan-china joint statement.

shimizu stressed that opposition to hegemony is essential for the maintenance of peace and is also absolutely necessary to japan.

Japanese Personages Urge Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 23, 1975)

the inclusion of

the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty has been urged by personages of various circles in japan.

in an article published in "mainichi shimbun" yesterday, seimin miyazaki, director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that japan can establish genuine friendly relations with the developing countries only when she stated clearly in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty that she has no desire to seek hegemony and would not allow other countries to seek hegemony.

referring to the soviet scheme to sabotage the signing of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty, he said: if the anti-hegemony clause is excluded in the proposed treaty on the pretext of soviet opposition, is this not tantamount to tolerating the seeking of hegemony in the asia and the pacific region by the soviet union? should we tolerate the encroachment on the fishery resources in our adjacent waters by soviet warships and huge fishing fleets?

in an article published in the japanese paper "journalists league" on april 10, shigeo sato, director of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said, "our own experience tells us sternly that hegemonism will surely lead to the road of aggression and sabotage peace." "we must not only assure china that japan will not seek hegemony at her expense, but also struggle against any country or group of countries trying to seek hegemony in asia and the pacific region."

the weekly "japan and china", organ of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), in an article in its may 19 issue refuted all the fallacies opposing the inclusion of the anti-seeking-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china friendship and peace treaty. the article notes, "it is a principle confirmed by the governments of japan and china that negotiations on the signing of the japan-china treaty should be based on japan-china joint statement. the treaty must be signed according to the spirit and principle of the joint statement."

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Makes Transit Stop in Urumchi On Way to Romania at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 23, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife, and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading arrived in urumchi by special plane for a transit stop on may 21 on their way to the socialist republic of romania for an official visit. they left here for romania yesterday.

upon their arrival in and departure from urumchi, president kim il sung and his wife and the other distinguished korean guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by saifudin, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee and chairman of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee, on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, as well as the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee and the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

among those present at the airport were leading members of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, the autonomous regional revolutionary committee and the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army yang yung, tsao szu-ming and ismayil aymat.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife made a special trip to urumchi and were present at the airport to greet president kim il sung and his wife and the korean party and government delegation and bid them farewell.

the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee and the regional revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of may 21 in honour of president kim il sung and his wife and the other korean comrades on the korean party and government delegation, including kim dong gyu, o jin u, ryoo jang jik, ho dam and chong song nam.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and home-like atmosphere symbolic of the cordial friendship between the chinese and korean people. after the banquet, president kim il sung and his wife and members of the delegation were entertained with a performance of chinese and korean songs and dances presented by local artists.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Mexican Government Educational Delegation

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 23, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei met at the tachai production brigade in shansi province today with victor bravo, secretary for public education of mexico, and his wife as well as all members of the mexican government educational delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was present on the occasion.

present were kuo feng-lien, member of the standing committee of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of education and leading members of local departments concerned.

the mexican friends left peking for a visit to tachai on may 21.

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and feted here this evening all members of a mexican young agronomists' group led by engineer manuel francisco peyro carono, adviser to the social-economic development committee of durango state. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the mexican guests arrived in peking on may 19. while in peking, they visited a rural people's commune, a factory and a veterinary hospital and toured places of historical interest.

the guests left here this evening to tour the tachai production brigade, linhsien county and places in south china before going home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

a posts and telecommunications delegation of the people's republic of china with minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang as leader and vice-minister liu cheng-ching as deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of traian dudas, minister of transport and telecommunications of the socialist republic of romania.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications shen kuang, chu chun-ho and li yu-kuei, and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

Chinese Post and Telecommunications Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 23, 1975)

a chinese post and tele-communications delegation arrived here today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the romanian ministry of transport and tele-communications. the delegation is led by chung fu-hsiang, minister of post and tele-communications.

traian dudas, romanian minister of transport and tele-communications, met the chinese delegation at the airport.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Livestock and Forestry Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 23, 1975)

the somali livestock and forestry friendship delegation led by yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for the ministry of livestock, forestry and range, wound up its visit to shanghai and left here for peking by air at noon today.

the distinguished somali guests arrived in shanghai on may 21. while in shanghai, they were honoured at a banquet hosted by chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the guests visited the shangnai agricultural exhibition, a rural people's commune, a workers' housing estate and the shanghai industrial exhibition. they also made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river.

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the distinguished somali guests were given a warm welcome and send-off by vice-chairman chou li-chin and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Refutes Soviet Revisionists' Slander

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

the "people's daily" carried an article today by tai shan-hung of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army sternly refuting the soviet revisionists' slander of indochina as the "sources of war". the article entitled "a poisonous arrow" reads as follows:

through arduous and bloody battles, the heroic people of cambodia and south viet nam have driven away the u.s. aggressors and won great historic victories. the people all over the world hail the emergence of the excellent revolutionary situation in indochina. the soviet revisionist chieftains, however, could not conceal their annoyance and anxiety over the indochinese people's great victories although they forced a smile and reluctantly uttered some words for the occasion. this is borne out by one of brezhnev's recent speeches in which he openly called indochina the "sources of war". this is a poisonous

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arrow the soviet revisionists shot at the indochinese people and has fully laid bare the ugly feature of soviet revisionist social imperialism.

with sublime heroism, the people of cambodia and south viet nam have waged people's wars in indochina against u.s. aggression and for national liberation for a long time. this peninsula has been turned into a glorious theatre where the revolutionary forces have fully displayed their strength showing a small country can defeat a big and where imperialism is completly discredited. evidently it is the u.s. imperialist aggression that has given rise to the indochinese people's indomitable resistance. yet, brezhnev and his ilk, turning black into white, should label indochina as the "most dangerous" "sources of war". what is this if not a slander against the cambodian and south vietnamese people's just war for national salvation and vile ravings at the great victories attained by the indochinese people at the cost of blood and sacrifices? in world war ii the soviet people defeated armed aggression by hitler fascism on their own soil. can, then, the soviet union be called the "source of war"? certainly not. it is very clear that the source of war was hitler fascism that launched aggression but definitely not the soviet union that rose in resistance. according to the logic of the soviet revisionists, where there arises revolutionary struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony, there would become the "most dangerous" "source of war". this is indeed the height of absurdity. their slander of the revolutionary armed struggles waged by the oppressed nations and people in the world only exposes their nature as social imperialists and serves as a confession of their hostility toward the people's revolutionary struggles.

it should be pointed out that the "dangerous" "sources of war" that exist in the world today are not indochina or any other places but the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. the two superpowers are the root cause of world unrest and the sources of a new world war, since they are desperately carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and indulging in aggression and expansion here and their in frenzied contention for world hegemony. soviet revisionist social imperialism in particular, which is ambitious and greedy and is stretching its claws everywhere, is even more dangerous.

the people are smiling while several creatures are in low spirits. when the world people are warmly celebrating the victory together with the indochinese people, only the two superpowers are sad and gloomy. let them lament and rail. the indochinese people will continue their triumphant march. the revolutionary torrent of the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony will become more tempestuous and roll irresistibly onward.

Who Imposes His Will on Others?

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

the "people's daily" carries an article "who imposes his will on others?" today exposing the hegemonic acts of soviet social-imperialism toward egypt. the article reads:

the soviet union has once again revealed its ugly features as a greedy and cunning international exploiter by pressing egypt to repay the debts it incurred from buying soviet arms, and refusing egypt's request for deferring repayment.

the soviet revisionists loudly brag that they are the "natural ally" of the arab countries who have given "disinterested assistance to the arab peoples during their most difficult time in history". should this be true, the soviet revisionists should not have taken a single cent for the arms they provided for the arab countries and write off the debts owed by the arab countries in purchasing soviet arms. but the fact is just the opposite. the soviet revisionists paid lip service to supporting the arab peoples' war against the zionists. actually they took this opportunity to reap super-profits in arms sales. the soviet revisionist renegades have gone farther than shylock in their greed and ruthlessness.

furthermore, it is wholly legitimate for egypt to request a deferred repayment of the debts in view of its temporary difficulties. but the soviet union viciously called egypt's request an attempt to impose its "conditions on the soviet union".

everybody knows that it is a customary tactic of the soviet revisionists to impose harsh political terms on others through their "aid". this is exactly what it has done to egypt. it demanded the "right of supervision", the "right of consultation", the dispatch of "experts" and bases. they imposed the stipulation that egypt "shall not use" the arms without soviet consent. one may ask: isn't it you soviet revisionists who have imposed your will on others? during the fourth middle east war when the arab people were advancing from victory to victory, the soviet revisionists imposed on the arab people a "ceasefire resolution" they dished up in the u.n. security council in league with the other superpower. isn't it actually you soviet revisionists who have imposed your will on others? in their contention with the other superpower, the soviet revisionists have tried their utmost to maintain a state of "no war, no peace" in the middle east. again, isn't it actually you soviet revisionists who have imposed your will on others? president sadat pointed out that "for many years, that is, ever since nasser came to power, the (soviet)

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behaviour" was "to impose their will on others". however, the egyptian people love independence. they accept no conditions imposed on them. frustrated in their schemes, the soviet revisionist chieftains flew into a rage and slanderously accused egypt of "imposing its conditions on the soviet union".

defending his rapacity and brutality, shylock said he would not answer "why" he wanted a weight of flesh as payment, "but say it is my humour". lending money, pressing for repayment and blackmailing people when they are in difficulty -- such is the "humour" of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists, and their reactionary nature exclamation

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Lawn Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

the tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening in honour of a sri lanka lawn tennis delegation led by gooneratne now on a friendly visit to china.

attending the reception were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee), mou tso-yun, leading member of the host association, as well as chinese tennis players.

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy here were present.

at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, mou tso-yun and gooneratne toasted to the constant development of the friendship and the increasing sports exchanges between the people and sportsmen of china and sri lanka.

the sri lanka friends arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 22, 1975)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by pi ting-chun, commander of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army, arrived here today to take part in the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the sudanese "may 25" revolution and for a friendly visit.

it was greeted at the airport by chief of staff lieutenant-general bashir mohamed ali, deputy chief of staff major-general mahmoud abdel rahman faki and director of the administration of the general headquarters brigadier yousif hassan hag of the sudanese people's armed forces.

also present were chang yueh, chinese ambassador to sudan, and liu kuang-chi, member of the chinese military delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the federal republic of germany.

among the guests were minister of education chou jung-hsin, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BULLETINS

Acknowledgement Bulletin of General Office of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

bulletin of the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china:

following the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, telegrams or letters of condolences on his death have been received from a number of marxist-leninist political parties and left-wing organizations. the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china is instructed to express sincere gratitude to them.

Acknowledgement Bulletin of National People's Congress, State Council of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

bulletin of the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the general office of the state council of the people's republic of china:

following the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, telegrams or letters of condolences on his departure have been received from government departments, political parties, organizations and friends of many countries and from foreign diplomatic envoys to china. the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the general office of the state council of the people's republic of china are instructed to express sincere thanks to them.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

World Travel Organization Rejects Chiang Clique

(NCNA-English Madrid, May 22, 1975)

the first conference of the world travel organization today unanimously adopted a resolution disqualifying the chiang clique for membership in the organization.

at a plenary meeting here today, the representative of pakistan tabled the resolution on behalf of 13 nations: romania, algeria, egypt, france, iran, iraq, nepal, pakistan, tanzania, sri lanka, turkey, yugoslavia and zaire.

the joint resolution declares the representatives of the government of the people's republic of china as the sole representatives of china, and that the acception of the organization's statues by the representatives of the chiang clique is null and void.

in their speeches, the representatives of the cosponsor countries and of switzerland, belgium and other countries firmly supported the resolution. they stressed that there is only one china in the world, that is the people's republic of china. the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china. the representatives of the chiang clique were ousted from the united nations general assembly, and also should be ousted from all organizations related to the united nations, they declared.

when the chairman of the conference announced the unanimous approval of the resolution, warm applause burst out in the hall.

the conference opened in the spanish capital on may 12. the world travel organization is set up at the conference as an inter-governmental organization and will be a specialized agency of the united nations. its predecessor, the international union of official travel organizations, cancelled the membership of the chiang clique in october 1973.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE AND ART

Grasp Revolutionary Literature and Art To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some insights obtained from study of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

the CCP Committee of Hohsi District,
Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1975)

For the past few years, we have mobilized the masses to develop revolutionary literary and artistic activities. These activities have played a certain role in activating the cultural life of the masses, making Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought occupy the ideological and cultural battlefield, gradually wiping out the traces of old society and gradually whittling down the soil breeding capitalism. Recently, we have studied Chairman Mao's important directives on the question of theory, reviewed Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and come to further realize that in order to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, triumph over the corrosive effect and influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of habits of old society and constantly whittle down the soil breeding capitalism, the proletariat must not only carry out socialist revolution in the economic sphere, but also "exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture." It must, in accordance with what Chairman Mao says in the "Talks," fully use literature and art "as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy and helping the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind."

It is necessary to grasp revolutionary literature and art well in order to gradually wipe out the traces of old society and whittle down the soil breeding revisionism. Marx pointed out that socialist society "has just emerged from capitalist society and is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." These traces exist not only in the economic sphere but also for a long time in the ideological and cultural spheres. The traditional concept and force of habit of the bourgeoisie also play their parts as the corrosive agent. The sphere of literature and art is the "hereditary territory" of the reactionary ruling classes for thousands of years and the old traces are still deep-rooted. The pernicious influence of the revisionist line in literature and art are far from being wiped out and will run wild once the climate is favorable. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to take up the weapon of revolutionary literature and art and use revolutionary literature and art to repudiate and deal blows at the decadent, declining and reactionary old literature and art. It is necessary to persistently conduct revolutionary mass criticism, constantly wipe out the influences of the revisionist line in literature and art, uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art. It is necessary to use revolutionary literature and art for conducting communist education for the people and to help the people consciously resist and criticize the bourgeois ideas, make the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts and constantly whittle down the soil breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

It is necessary to grasp revolutionary literature and art well in order to repel the bourgeois attacks on the proletariat. "It is a big invention to use novels to carry out activities against the Party." This directive of Chairman Mao's incisively points to a new characteristic of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes who launch attacks on the Party and compare strength with the proletariat during the historical period of socialism. On the one hand, availing themselves of literary and art battlefield they directly attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and smear the great proletarian cultural revolution. On the other, they use literature and art for corrupting the masses and contending with us for successors. Right in our district, some bad people circulated bad books, bad songs, and bad stories and publicized the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the decadent ideas of the landlord and bourgeois classes, vainly attempting to corrupt the masses of people and youth. The violent class struggle in the cultural spheres shows that the battlefield of literature and art will be occupied by the bourgeoisie if it is not occupied by the proletariat. In order to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is also necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the literary and art spheres, make Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought firmly occupy all battlefields of literature and art, use revolutionary literature and art as the weapon for opposing and guarding against revisionism, and shatter the bourgeois attacks in the ideological and cultural spheres.

It is necessary to grasp revolutionary literature and art well in order to give an impetus to the healthy growth of the socialist new

things. The historical period of socialism is the period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. The socialist new things come into being and develop like bamboo shoots after the spring rain. New people, new things and new practice are also emerging in large numbers. This requires us to speak loudly through the media of revolutionary literature and art for them. We are required to reflect the growth and development of the socialist new things by various literary and artistic means, to mold the heroic images continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to eulogize enthusiastically the workers, peasants and soldiers who constantly render new contributions in the three great revolutionary movements, to publicize vigorously the communist ideas and style among the broad masses of working people, to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and to encourage and educate the revolutionary people to carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

For the past few years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, our district has extensively developed mass literary and artistic activities, taking the revolutionary model plays as our example. Last year alone, the 384 factories, shops, organizations, schools and community centers in the whole district created in close coordination with the various central tasks more than 3,000 literary and art works, including drama, chuyi (ballad singing, story telling and cross talk), songs and stories. Over 80 percent of the more than 51,000 students in 56 primary schools in the whole district took part in creating juvenile songs. The various bureaus, companies, neighborhood centers and some basic level units under the district jurisdiction constantly gave literary and art performances and held story meetings and poem contests. Literary and art performances were regularly given and art exhibitions were held by the secondary and primary schools and by staff members and workers. The extensive development of revolutionary literary and artistic activities has given an impetus to the transformation of the people's world outlook and deepened the movement for grasping revolution and promoting production.

Revolutionary literature and art must closely coordinate with the central tasks of the Party and serve the current political movement. In the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, we mobilized the masses to create from the Marxist viewpoint many stories on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the historical stories of the struggle of the working people against Confucius. We have mobilized the masses to give literary and art performances, to hold story meetings and exhibitions to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. This enables the broad masses of the people to deepen their understanding of the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and to discern even more clearly the reactionary features of Lin Piao and Confucius. The broad masses of revolutionary young fighters in the various schools in the whole district took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as a weapon and made use of the form of poems and revolutionary juvenile songs to criticize the crimes of Lin Piao who followed Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," to criticize the reactionary books such as the "Trimetric Classics" and to criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

It is necessary to use revolutionary literature and art to vigorously publicize the socialist new people, new things and new practice and to lead the people in making the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts.

Influenced by the bourgeois concept of grades, a handful of young staff members and workers in the trade and finance organizations regarded the commercial work as an inferior job. They were not contented with their work. In view of this we organized the spare-time literary and art backbone force to create a number of revolutionary stories and other literary and art programs eulogizing advanced models that wholeheartedly serve the people. Performances were given in the various units. This enabled the broad masses of staff members and workers engaged in commerce to firmly set up the idea of serving at the counter for the revolution and undergo a change in their mental outlook.

Thinking that "there is no prospect in taking up commercial work," a young staff member of the T'unglou Emporium had requested a change of job many times. When this emporium developed the activities of learning from the model plays and when this youth saw the operatic show "On the Docks," he was deeply infected by the plot in which Fang Hai-chen and Ma Hung-liang help Han Hsiao-chiang embrace the great communist goal and by the lofty revolutionary spirit of Fang Hai-chen and Kao Chih-yang who have the whole world in their hearts. He received a profound education from the play. He said, "In refusing to be a salesman, I have been corrupted by the bad bourgeois ideas, just like Han Hsiao-chiang who is unwilling to be a loader." Since then, he has gradually raised his class awareness and transformed his thinking. He became the advanced worker of this shop in 1974.

By singing warm praises of socialist new things revolutionary literature and art has consolidated the gains of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. For example, in order to guide the educated youth in going to the countryside to become one with the workers, peasants and soldiers and build the socialist new countryside, we constantly make use of the various literary and artistic forms to publicize Chairman Mao's relevant directives and the advanced models of rusticated educated youths and criticize Lin Piao's crimes against the rustication of the educated youths. This has given impetus to the rustication movement. The revolutionary literature and art has publicized the proletarian world outlook and played a combat role in the struggle against corruption. Many units, especially the Party organizations in the school have taken the literary and artistic activities as an important means of educating the youth in the proletarian world outlook and resisting the corruption by bourgeois ideas. Middle School No. 4, for example, in conjunction with education conducted for the students in the revolutionary tradition and ideals, has created and revised more than 90 revolutionary stories in the past few years. Last year, they wrote and repeatedly publicized in the whole school sixteen short stories based on the deeds of Comrade Li Feng. Inspired with Lei Feng's spirit, the whole school has set up many groups for studying Marxism-Leninism, groups for serving the people and Lei Feng groups, and many good people and good things have emerged. Some backward students have received education and transformed their thinking in the

course of participating in the revolutionary literary and art activities and have joined the Red Guards.

As far as the Party committee is concerned, to grasp the revolutionary literary and artistic work is not a common trifle, but a major event bearing on whether or not all-round dictatorship is exercised over the bourgeoisie and a major question of whether or not to grasp the class struggle in the literary and art sphere and whether or not to implement the Party's basic line. We must continue to seriously study well the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, clarify this question, and use revolutionary literary and artistic activities for guiding the masses to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the ideological and cultural battlefield.

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Tit for Tat, Launch Attack

- insights obtained from using the revolutionary stories to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefields

by

the CCP Committee of Shanhaikuan District in Ch'inhuangtao Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out in his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" that revolutionary literature and art "is subordinated to the revolutionary tasks stipulated by the Party in a certain revolutionary period." Recently, in the course of studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, we have reviewed the above-mentioned teachings of Chairman Mao and deeply felt that grasping revolutionary literature and art well and making literature and art serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the component in exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. It is necessary to grasp revolutionary literature and art well in order to implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

"The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we have these years made use of the popular literary and art form of revolutionary stories to wage the struggle for occupying the ideological and cultural battlefields. The more than 2,600 spare-time revolutionary story-tellers in the whole district are light cavalrymen in the ideological sphere. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, they are constantly active in the fields, worksites, streets, playgrounds, workshops, squads, classrooms, school grounds, sales departments, clubs and other places. In their spare time they tell revolutionary stories and fight the feudal, capitalist and revisionist culture and art of all descriptions. Our experience is that we must firmly grasp the new tendencies of class struggle in the ideological sphere, give tit for tat, launch attacks and exercise the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Using the weapon of revolutionary stories we eulogize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, eulogize the socialist new things and criticize the capitalist tendencies, and eulogize the communist buds among the masses and criticize the bourgeois ideas. Through the revolutionary stories, the correct ideas representing the advanced classes are grasped by the masses and turned into the material force for transforming the society and the world.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has cleansed the mire of the revisionist line and a great number of socialist new things such as the "May 7" cadres schools, rustication of the educated youth, college education for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and cooperative health organizations and barefoot doctors have emerged. As a result, our great socialist mother country is becoming more prosperous and vigorous. Yet, to attain their aim of restoring capitalism, Lin Piao and the like swindlers

smeared the cadres participation in labor and the rustication of educated youth as "reform through labor in disguise" and "unemployment in disguise" and maliciously attacked the socialist new things, vainly attempted to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. We organized the spare-time story-tellers in time to give tit for tat and compile a great number of revolutionary stories, eulogizing the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things. The revolutionary stories have not only checked the circulation of bad books, bad stories, bad plays and bad songs but also, using the deeds of the proletarian heroes, launched effective counter-attacks on the various fallacies of the class enemy. They have played their part in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the great criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, we have again organized the spare-time revolutionary story-tellers to compile a number of stories on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the stories of the anti-Confucius struggle waged by the working people in history. These stories tell of the conditions of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and expose and criticize Lin Piao's crimes in following Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

In our Shanhaikuan, there are historical relics recording the wisdom and strength of the working people and the victory of the Legalist line. There are also materials which teach people by negative example and which turn history upside down and publicize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Using local materials and giving tit for tat, we arranged the battlefield amidst the historical relics and told the revolutionary story "Mounting the Rostrum." After listening to the story, the masses clearly realized that those reactionary historical stories were fabricated by the reactionary ruling classes throughout the ages for upholding their rule. One after the other accused the reactionary ruling classes of using old literature and art to poison the minds of the working people. These stories helped the broad masses of the people raise their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They help to deepen the movement for grasping revolution and promoting production.

After studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, we have come to realize that we must continue to give tit for tat, launch attacks against the class enemies, including the new bourgeois elements, in the ideological sphere, triumph over the bourgeois corruption and influence, restrict the bourgeois right, reduce the three major differences, whittle down the traces of the old society and exercised all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all the spheres. In order to help the masses clarify this question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we have organized in the course of organizing and mobilizing the broad masses in the whole region to study theory, the spare-time revolutionary story-tellers to seriously study and raise their understanding about the question of dictatorship of the proletariat. It was made clear how to struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. On this basis, we have created a number of revolutionary stories in the light of the current struggle.

"Stopping the Vehicle," for example, depicts a young deputy secretay of the Party branch in the countryside who resists the corrosive effects of the bourgeois ideas and the bourgeois style of life and consciously sticks to the socialist road. Through the story of a worker-peasant-soldier university student who perseveres in taking the road of integrating himself with the workers and peasants and making a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts, "Rupture" urges reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right and criticizing the bourgeois world outlook. Through a struggle over the question of cultivating crops and melons between a youth who has grown up in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and a production team leader instigated by the class enemy, "Storm Before Sowing Seeds" demonstrates the truth that it is necessary to wage struggle against the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. The "Old Poor Peasants' Association" depicts an old poor peasant who leads the younger generation in carrying forward the revolutionary spirit and insisting on braving arduous struggles, carries forward and develops the glorious revolutionary tradition and sets an example for continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the creation of these revolutionary stories, we have organized the teams of revolutionary story-tellers to tell stories among the masses, solicit mass opinion, make revisions and polish them. At present, the whole district is whipping up an upsurge in mass study. We must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, continue to make full use of the effective form of revolutionary stories, give tit for tat, launch attacks, occupy the urban and rural ideological and cultural battlefields and make efforts to gradually whittle down and wipe out the conditions and soil breeding the bourgeoisie, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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MATERIALIST DIALECTICS

Apply Materialist Dialectics in Studying the Theory of Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Yen Ch'ün (严 群)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 29, 1975)

Chairman Mao's recent important instruction on the question of theory is a new summary of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It embodies extremely rich and profound materialist dialectical thinking. This instruction of Chairman Mao's applies the law of unity of opposites in analyzing the actual conditions of our socialist society. It deals with not only the economic base but also the superstructure and further dwells on the dialectical relations between the economic base and the superstructure. It touches on the contradictions and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeosie, between socialism and capitalism. Thus is pointed out to us the necessity of exercising dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and the extremely great importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, only by applying materialist dialectics can we deeply understand Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and really understand the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." This is a scientific conclusion drawn by applying the law of unity of opposites and observing the status quo of our socialist society. This conclusion tells us that there exist a fundamental difference between our socialist society and capitalist society, i.e., a change in the system of ownership as a result of the seizure of state power by the proletariat. But it is scarcely different from capitalist society in some respects, in the sense that the commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribution according to work are still practiced. This is because socialist society has emerged out of the womb of the old society. Its production relations cannot possibly be established in the old society and can only be gradually established in the process of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie after the seizure of state power by the proletariat. Thus inevitably there exists things almost the same as those of the old society along with the continuous growth of communist new things. Therefore, socialist society covers a historical period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. "The nature of things is mainly determined by the main aspect of a contradiction that has gained a dominating position." Due to the practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and the ruling position occupied by the proletariat and the position of the ruled occupied by the bourgeoisie, socialist factors, generally speaking, are in a dominating position and capitalist factors in the position of the dominated. So China belongs

to a socialist country. Yet the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that if we do a poor job and let the bourgeoisie usurp leadership and let capitalist old things temporarily occupy a dominating position, then it means dictatorship by the bourgeoisie and restoration of capitalism. This is because "the nature of things changes with a change in the main aspect of a contradiction that has gained a dominating position." Therefore, we must take note that for a certain period of history, socialism still carries two possibilities, i.e., forward development toward the realization of communism and retrogression toward capitalist restoration. If we fail to see the fundamental difference between socialist society and capitalist society, then we cannot see the brilliant future of the inevitable victory of communism and will lose confidence. If we see only the former and neglect the aspect of socialist society being scarcely different from the old society in regard to the principle of distribution, the commodity system and exchange by means of cash and other points and lose sight of the fact that in the socialist period there still exists soil continuously engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism, then we shall be off our guard.

Between the system of public ownership of means of production and the system of private ownership is unity of opposites. "Between private property and public property there is a bridge accessible to each other, known in philosophical terms as identity, or mutual transformation and mutual penetration." That the five kinds of private ownership found shortly after liberation (i.e., ownership by imperialism, ownership by bureaucrat capitalism, ownership by feudalism, ownership by national capitalism and ownership by individual laborers) were gradually superseded by the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership by the laboring masses is proof of mutual transformation of the contradictory aspects of contradiction. But this transformation is a conditional one, subject to a process of struggle. "As a result of struggle, opposites in a contradiction are bound to transform into each other under given conditions. Here the necessary conditions are important. Not given the necessary conditions, opposites in a struggle cannot transform." In our country, that the system of private ownership can transform into the system of public ownership is because under the dictatorship of our proletariat, leadership of the revolution is grasped in the hands of the proletariat. Besides, only after a series of sharp and heated struggles is this achieved. Without this condition and struggle, the system of private ownership can never automatically transform into the system of public ownership.

At the present stage of our socialist society, there have been established mainly the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership by the laboring people allowing a fundamental solution of the socialist transformation in the system of ownership and the fundamental elimination of bourgeois right in this respect. But in regard to the system of ownership, problems have not been completely solved. Therefore, within the limits of the system of ownership, bourgeois right has not been completely abolished. If we apply the viewpoint of the law of unity of opposites in analyzing the conditions of ownership in our country, we can clearly see that the foundation in this respect is still

not firm enough, with a lot of work remaining to be done. If we are muddle-headed and relax vigilance and let the bourgeoisie usurp the leadership of some of our units, the system of public ownership will transform into the system of private ownership, making these units superficially the socialist form but actually capitalist content. We Communist Party members can in no way allow such a transformation unfavorable to the revolution and must cause it to transform in a direction favorable to the revolution. We must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, restrict bourgeois right, continuously transform the system of private ownership, enable the system of public ownership to continuously develop from a low to a high level and speeds up the-new-supersedes-the-old process in which socialism triumphs over capitalism.

The two kinds of socialist systems of public ownership in our country, determines that the commodity system must still be practiced in our country at present. Commodity production appeared long ago and occupies a dominant position in capitalist society. Applying materialist dialectics, Marx penetratingly dissected the "cells" of bourgeois society--commodity exchange--and exposed all contradictions in bourgeois society, thus going a step further to expound the historical law that socialism is bound to replace capitalism. The Chinese Communists must learn this method of Marx's, analyze the existing commodity system in our country, make commodity production serve socialism better and prevent capitalism from spreading unchecked.

It is for the purpose of meeting the needs of the state and working people. But under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is subject to restrictions and should be practiced under the single leadership of the national economic plan and it cannot be allowed to run its own course as in capitalist society. This is the particularity of the commodity system at this stage of its development. Generally speaking, it is scarcely different from the commodity system of the old society. Commodity system naturally involves exchange by means of money, and such functions of money as means of circulation, hoarding and payment will play their parts. Consequently, the law of value will also play its part. Some people imbrued with bourgeois thinking and capitalist tendencies will utilize it to put profits in command and cash awards in command, offer material incentives and push the capitalist mode of operation; utilize money as the means of hoarding to accumulate capital; utilize money as the means of payment to exploit others; utilize the law of value to promote competition. Exploiting these conditions these people can become the newly engendered bourgeois elements and upstarts. Of course, the old bourgeoisie and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists will also exploit these conditions first to create trouble and step up capitalist activities. The only thing for us to do is apply materialist dialectics in making a one-dividing-into-two analysis of the commodity system, see clearly its advantages and disadvantages and promote what is good and prevent what is bad. Simultaneously with giving full play to the role of the commodity system favorable to socialist construction, we must restrict its role unfavorable to socialist construction.

Before the complete transition of the socialist system of collective ownership of means of agricultural production to the system of ownership by the whole people, so long as we slacken the political work of the proletariat a little bit, the well-to-do peasants whose idea of private ownership is relatively strong and over whom the force of traditional habit has relatively deep influence will exploit commodity production and exchange by means of money to engage in speculation and manipulation and let capitalist tendencies spread unchecked and engender new bourgeoisie. As to the small producer's commodity production and exchange by means of money which exist before completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, they all the more do not differ much from those in the old society and all the more engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie, daily, hourly and on a mass scale. The view that capitalism and the bourgeoisie will no longer be engendered after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of means of agricultural production is an idealist metaphysical one. Dialectical materialists see this point clearly, hence they urge thorough transformation of small production and continuous intensification of socialist education for the peasants.

Practicing the system of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" in conjunction with the system of public ownership of means of production already established in our socialist society--this is a big revolution, a big step forward in history, as far as the distribution system in the old society under which the capitalists squeezed the surplus value created by the workers, is concerned. But we must note that "the 'bourgeois right' which gives different individuals equal amount of products in return for unequal (really unequal) amounts of labor has not been abolished." As far as this is concerned, it is scarcely different from the old society. Since the bourgeois right still occupies a dominant position in the sphere of distribution, it serves as the economic foundation for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Therefore, compared with the communist principles, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs," it still has great defects. These defects reacting on the system of ownership will change the quality of the system of public ownership. Therefore, on no account may regard "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" as something perfect and faultless and something fixed. We must under the dictatorship of the proletariat restrict its defects and create conditions for the gradual transition to "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs."

In socialist society, bourgeois right still exists to different degrees in such spheres as the system of ownership, relations between man and man and distribution. The bourgeois right existing in these spheres is an important economic foundation for engendering the new bourgeoisie. It is from this soil that the new bourgeois elements are engendered not only among small producers but also among a section of the working class, a section of Party members and a section of state organ personnel. Thus, the exploiting class of the older generation is still physically present and mentally active; the new bourgeoisie will emerge one group after another. This determines the protractedness, complexity and acuteness of the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Under the dictatorship of the proltariat, the proletariat is the main aspect of contradiction and is a dominant position of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The ultimate end of struggle will naturally be the elimination of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat with communism triumphing over capitalism. This is the inevitable trend of historical development. But the road of struggle is tortuous. If we lose our vigilance and forget the dictatorship of the proletariat and adopt the method of consolidating, extending and strengthening bourgeois right, then under given conditions a quantitative change will lead to a qualitative change, the contradictory aspects of contradiction will transform into their opposites, change their position and the bourgeoisie may shift to the dominant position, in which case an all-round restoration of capitalism will inevitably emerge politically and economically. To guard against capitalist restoration, it will be necessary to solve very properly the questions arising from the relations of production, strive to grasp the socialist revolution in the superstructure, exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and achieve what Lenin said, "The complete supersession of the bourgeoisie by the new class up and down."

To realy understand the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must intensify study, foster the cosmic outlook of maerialist dialectics and apply the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint in analyzing the economic foundation of socialist society and the contradictions and struggle in such spheres as the superstructure, class relations, etc., and find out the laws and features therein and find a way of resolving these contradictions. Only in this way can we more consciously apply this treasure, namely, the dictatorship of the proletariat, gradually restrict, weaken and eliminate bourgeois right, create conditions which will make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise, and accomplish the great historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Persist in Putting Proletarian Politics in Command

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1975)

Through the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we feel that whether we can take sober view of the bourgeois right still existing in the sphere of distribution and correctly understand and treat it and whether we can doggedly put proletarian politics in command when carrying out the socialist principle of distribution, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work"--is a major problem bearing on whether we can consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marx pointed out, "Any distribution of consumer goods is only the result of distributing the conditions of production themselves. And the distribution of production conditions gives expression to the character of mode of production itself."

In capitalist society, the capitalists possess the means of production and the workers have nothing. This determines its relations of distribution: the bourgeoisie takes possession of the surplus value created by the proletariat and the proletariat can only obtain a little bit of means of subsistence necessary for reproduction of labor power.

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the socialist system of public ownership of means of production is established. In line with this, consumer goods are distributed to individuals according to work. The realization of the principle, "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" negates the centuries-old system of distribution--man exploits man, "he who works gets nothing and he who reaps does not work"-- based on the system of private ownership. This is a great progress. But the "equal right" embodied in the principle of distribution according to work "is, in principle, still bourgeois right." Since the same measure of distribution is applied to laborers in different conditions, there exists inequality in reality. Bourgeois right is a hotbed for engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism. It must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Over the question of how to deal with the bourgeois right, there exists struggle between two lines. One line is doggedly putting proletarian politics in command and restricting bourgeois right; the other is advocating "material incentives" and expanding bourgeois right. All revisionists are frantically advocating "material incentives." Brezhnev and his ilk vigorously preached "for the more skilled, more strenuous and more important or

responsible work higher remuneration should be used as an incentive." Liu Shao-ch'i said: "Without promoting 'material incentives,' who can there be socialist activism?" The Lin Piao anti-Party clique advocated "distribution according to work and the principle of material incentives" as a "decisive motive force" behind the development of production. Their criminal aim was to expand bourgeois right in the name of socialism, vainly attempting to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Under the socialist system, what should be relied upon for arousing the revolutionary activisim of the broad masses of laboring people? Marxists have always held that politics is the commander and the soul. To arouse the socialist activism of the masses, we must rely on putting proletarian politics in command and on arming the masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Once grasped by the masses, advanced ideas will turn into a tremendous material strength. In those years of revolutionary war, such revolutionary martyrs as Liu Hu-lan (刘胡兰), Tung Ts'un-jui (董存瑞), Huang Chi-kuang (黄继光), etc., sacrificed their lives and blood to the great revolutionary cause not because of "material incentives." In the socialist revolutionary period, nor was it because of "material incentives" that Lei Feng (雷锋), Wang Chieh (王杰), Chao Yü-lu (焦裕禄), Yang Shui-ts'ai (杨水才) and Wang Kuo-fu (王国福) fought hard for the socialist revolution all their life and the workers of Tach'ing and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai fought amidst hardship and vigorously built socialism. Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they developed the proletarian revolutionary spirit.

To take "cash awards in command" and "workpoints in command" as a "motive force" to stimulate the activism of the masses--this cannot give play to the socialist activism of the masses but, on the contrary, would corrode the masses, expand bourgeois right and lead to capitalist restoration. We must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, restrict bourgeois right, eliminate the idea of bourgeois right, foster the communist labor attitude, actively add bricks and tiles to socialist construction and contribute our share to the ultimate realization of communism.

* * *

INTEGRATION WITH WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Stick to Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

"stick to the road of integration with the workers and peasants" is an article by chu lan, which appeared in the "people's daily" on may 23. the author discusses his gains from a study of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". excerpts follow.

in our zealous study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a fresh perusal of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" makes us all the more aware of the far-reaching significance of this brilliant work.

chairman mao points out: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." as an important part of the superstructure, literature and art have all along been a strategic position that different classes strive to seize.

throughout the historical period of socialism, how shall we steadily deepen the proletarian revolution in literature and art, effect the growth and blossoming of literary and artistic creations of the proletariat, build up a contingent of proletarian artists and writers, break with the ideology of bourgeois right and restrict this right in the field of literature and art, and thus consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat? here the fundamental question of principle remains the same as chairman mao pointed out long ago, namely, the question of "for whom?" since our literature and art are for the workers, peasants and soldiers, since they are created for them and are for their use, our literary and art workers must plunge into the fiery struggle of the masses, shift their stand, remould their world outlook, and follow the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants as indicated by chairman mao. whether a person is willing to integrate himself with the workers and peasants, whether he actually does so -- this provides the touchstone showing whether he has truly solved the question of "for whom?" and sets the final demarcation line distinguishing a revolutionary from a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary.

placing literature and art at the service of which class and which political line is a matter of putting them

in the hands of which class. keeping to the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers inevitably imposes restrictions on bourgeois right, which exists to a serious extent in the field of literature and art. the integration of literary and art workers with the workers and peasants inevitably involves a break with the ideology of bourgeois right, which also exists to a serious extent. this is bound to shake the very foundations of the landlord and bourgeois classes in this "hereditary domain" of theirs.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the domination of the sinister revisionist line in literature and art pursued by liu shao-chi and chou yang and seized back the leadership in this field they had usurped. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art has won great victory. the revolution in literature and art typified by the model revolutionary theatrical works has achieved bountiful results and, through the revolutionary practice of creating these works, a backbone force for conducting the revolution in literature and art has been formed. a number of model works of proletarian revolutionary literature and art have been fostered to set examples of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and of how to achieve the purpose. tempered and educated in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, a contingent of revolutionary literary and art workers is growing, which includes large numbers of workers, peasants and soldiers. over the past few years, quite a number of literary and art workers have gained a lot by going into the thick of the struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers, learning from them and serving them. revolutionary practice has enabled them to realize ever more deeply that unswerving integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers is a measure of fundamental importance for the ranks of the literary and art workers to remould themselves.

however, we must be soberly aware that in the field of literature and art, the bourgeoisie still holds sway in some respects and there are still manifestations of the influence of the revisionist line in literature and art, and the gains of the revolution are not yet consolidated. the ideologies and styles of life of the landlord and bourgeois classes, as expressed in bourgeois ideas in literature and art, for fame and gain, for sectarianism and habits of guilds and factions, are still acting like a corrosive agent inside our ranks.

historical experience merits attention. in the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front, we can find certain laws that may help deepen our understanding of the current struggle. how did liu shao-chi, chou

yang and company exercise a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the field of literature and art? they dished up a reactionary program of "literature and art for the whole people" to oppose the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. one of their essential counter-revolutionary tactics is to push a policy of "three-famouses" (famous actors and actresses, famous writers and famous directors) and of "three highs" (high salaries, high royalties and high awards), which means to apply the principle of commodity exchange in the field of literature and art, consolidate, extend and strengthen bourgeois right by every means, and give a free rein to the ideology of bourgeois right so as to stop literary and art workers from taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. those who see literature and art as a high road to wealth and prominence and those who are deeply tinged with the ideology of bourgeois right would gladly swallow their sugar-coated poisonous bait. some of them would begin adopting the bourgeois style of life and gradually degenerate into intellectual aristocrats, into new bourgeois elements to form the social basis for pushing the revisionist line in literature and art and bolstering up the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. this shows us that those who do not earnestly integrate themselves with the workers and peasants in actual practice but try instead to take advantage of bourgeois right to build up their privileged position will become captives of the bourgeoisie and even go astray politically. lessons like this have time and again confirmed chairman mao's profound thesis: "if today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."

as we study chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory, it is all the more necessary for us, in view of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, to understand and solve the question of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants. it must be realized that it is necessary to persevere in integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants in order to restrict bourgeois right, combat the influence of the bourgeoisie, narrow the three major differences gradually and starve the soil that engenders the bourgeoisie and capitalism. this is the road we literary and art workers must follow in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in developing proletarian literature and art and building up the ranks of revolutionary writers and artists; and in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the field of literature and art.

chairman mao teaches us that china's revolutionary writers and artists "must for a long period of time

unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle." doing so for a long period of time means we must not give it up halfway. only by unswervingly taking the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants can we solve the problem of not being familiar with or not knowing the workers, peasants and soldiers, and only thus can we change and remould our thinking and our feelings through a long and even painful process of tempering.

this is a fundamental question of principle not just for every literary and art worker coming from the intelligentsia. even amateur writers and artists among the workers, peasants and soldiers should, as the peasant painters in huhsien county put it, "learn modestly from workers and peasants while living among them and drawing pictures of them." it is necessary to continue to criticize the fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and lin piao against literary and art workers integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and take this integration as an important task in effecting the most radical rupture with traditional property relations and with traditional ideas, and strike root among the working class and other labouring people. in the course of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, literary and art workers should seriously remould their world outlook and truly serve them whole-heartedly so as gradually to move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

penhsi iron plant overfulfils production target

the no. 1 iron plant of the penhsi iron and steel company topped the state target for the first four months of this year by six per cent. output was 14.3 per cent over the same 1974 period. the furnace utility rate and coke consumption rate rank among the best in the country. the plant completed its 1974 production plan 47 days ahead of schedule.

the workers' study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year has further raised their sense of responsibility. they see every additional heat of iron as further contribution to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the spray cooling tube of an old furnace cracked at one point, threatening to melt the steel shell of the furnace. the furnacemen's leader, chang hsi-hsiang, took the initiative in pouring water over the shell to cool it while repairs were made.

north china iron mine tunnelling team finishes 1975 plan

a tunnelling team of north china's lunggen iron mine, named after national model worker ma wan-shui, had overfulfilled the year's tunnelling footage target by 275 metres by april 26.

this is one of china's biggest iron mine. the tunnelling team has set 19 national tunnelling records over the past two decades and more. the monthly tunnelling footage has reached 3,000 metres.

taiyuan steel plant overfulfils production target

the no. one steel plant of the taiyuan iron and steel company overfulfilled its production plan for march and april. compared with the same period of last year, steel output increased 13 per cent and the average smelting time was shortened by at least one hour.

an emulation campaign has been underway since the beginning of this year to produce more steel through cooperation of different work sections. the coordination between charging and other workers greatly reduced the charging time. the workers braved temperatures to repair ladles. a youth furnace group paid great attention to keeping the furnace in good order to lengthen its lifespan.

east china iron plant tackles technical problems

the iron plant of a small iron and steel complex in yentai prefecture, shantung province, mobilized the workers to tackle key problems and april's production plan was overfulfilled. performance improved further in early may, registering a 35.8 per cent increase over the previous best. the coke consumption rate and other technical norms have also been improved.

one blast furnace held production back because the charge could not be spread evenly. the plant general party branch organized a worker-cadre-technician group which held 60 discussions and improved three major parts of the furnace to bring its output to an all-time high.

kwangtung iron and steel workers increase production and practise economy

iron and steel output has gone up and a considerable amount of fuel has been saved in the current movement in kwangtung province to increase production and practise economy.

the shaokuan and kwangchow iron and steel plants lowered average coke consumption per ton of iron by 13.9 per cent in the first four months of this year over the same 1974 period. total output of iron in the province in this period increased 4.4 per cent and steel 11.3 per cent over the same 1974 period, to set new local records.

AGRICULTURE

Farm Yields Raised by Peasants and Scientists in North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 25, 1975)

a crop research service in hopei province, north china, has evolved a number of high-yielding strains of farm crops. established by the provincial crop research institute, the service is run jointly by professional agronomists and peasant researchers of 171 production brigades in 73 counties.

among the latest achievements of the service in per hectare yield are: 7.5 tons of summer-seeded millet, 11.25 tons of interplanted wheat, maize and kaoliang and 5-6 tons of wheat. it has also experimented on good strains or hybrids of various other crops, including a kind of summer-sown sesame yielding 1.35 tons per hectare. all these have been popularized throughout the province.

the institute makes a point of linking its research with mass scientific experiments. conducting regular investigations in the countryside, members of the institute discovered a variety of early-ripening millet with short stalks and ears which one production brigade in tinghsien county grew at a density of 1,500,000 plants to each hectare to achieve a record yield of 7.5 tons, three or four times the usual figure. studying the experience with the peasants, they found close planting in furrows the key to success, and popularized the practice to raise the yield of the important food and forage crop.

the hopei crop research institute solicits the opinions of the peasants, school graduates settled in the countryside and rural cadres while mapping out research plans according to state targets. the researchers and peasants either carry out joint experiments or exchange the results of their studies, and together they sum up experience to raise their knowledge from a perceptual to a rational level. the researchers found this a good way to their cooperation with the masses and promote the remoulding of their own world outlook.

PORT OF SHANGHAI

Chinese People Become Masters of Shanghai Port

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 24, 1975)

the five-star red flag of the chinese people's republic waving from a foreign freighter anchored in the estuary of the yangtze river marked the destination of chinese pilot sheng shu-tung. when his launch drew alongside the ship, the 28-year-old pilot climbed nimbly up the rope ladder and made his way to the wheel house. after greeting the ship's captain, he began giving the helmsman directions in english and in two hours had piloted the 16,000-ton freighter into the port of shanghai.

a leading member of the shanghai port administration told the hsinhua correspondent:

all foreign ships, entering or leaving a chinese port, are navigated by chinese pilots, a rule that came into force with the founding of the people's republic.

in pre-liberation days, shanghai's pilot service was under the control of the imperialist powers, and most of the pilots in this chinese metropolis were foreigners appointed only after consultation among the consuls of the imperialist countries. in those days, warships and vessels from the imperialist countries freely came and went in china's ports in complete disregard of china's sovereignty. plying the waters of the whangpoo river in their arrogance, they often rammed chinese boats or capsized them, drowning chinese boatmen.

new china trained its own pilots soon after liberation. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, pilots were speedily trained mainly from

among the port workers. sheng shu-tung, a newly-trained young pilot, has, over the past few years, navigated some 700 vessels in and out of the port of shanghai, the biggest of which were ships having a 40,000 ton displacement or a draught of over 30 feet.

having piloted the ship to the wusung mooring area, sheng shu-tung ordered the ship to drop anchor. then the chinese customs, quarantine, harbour superintendency, and frontier security officers came aboard to carry out their duties.

in old china, the customs was another imperialist tool to exploit and plunder the chinese people. under armed threat by imperialism, china was forced to fix the customs duty at five per cent. china thus became a country levying the world's lowest customs charges.

further, the imperialists usurped the administrative power of china's customs office. from the establishment of china's first customs inspector-general office by the ching dynasty government in 1859 up to shanghai's liberation in 1949, all inspectors-general of the chinese customs as well as most senior customs officers were foreigners. foreign languages were used in all official documents and reports of the chinese customs office. china's customs revenue had to be deposited in foreign banks as mortgage for the war indemnities the imperialist powers exacted from china and for their loans.

under imperialist control, the chinese customs office became an open door for the imperialist countries to dump goods on to the chinese market and to loot china's natural resources. foreign commodities shanghai imported before liberation were mainly consumer goods, and luxuries for a handful of rich people. the goods exported from shanghai were mainly farm and side-line products, ores and other industrial raw materials which the imperialists purchased from china at bottom prices. china had a foreign trade deficit every year before liberation and large quantities of gold and silver were shipped out of the country. without protection, china's national industry was hard pressed by the dumping of foreign commodities, and vast numbers of workers had no job.

on the eve of china's nationwide liberation, chairman mao pointed out in march 1949 that new china must "take immediate control of foreign trade and reform the customs system."

immediately after liberation, the people's government took the customs office out of the hands of the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries. the

customs office is now completely manned by chinese personnel to exercise china's sovereign power. as in all sovereign states, all foreign nationals, goods and vessels must get prior permission from the chinese government before entering any chinese port. on arriving at a chinese port, a foreign ship must fly the national flag of the chinese people's republic and report to the chinese authorities the state of the vessel, and crew and goods carried. foreign ships moving within a chinese harbour must be navigated by chinese pilots from the port authorities. all foreign personnel on shore or in harbour must observe the law, ordinances and regulations of the chinese government. foreigners found smuggling in china are subject to sanctions given by the chinese customs office in accordance with the law of the country.

however, all seamen from foreign countries who respect china's sovereignty are welcomed in new china. in shanghai, the seamen's club offers them warm reception and all kinds of facilities.

the state-run import and export corporations handle all china's foreign trade, from which foreigners or individuals are barred. under the state plan for developing the national economy for socialist construction, the chinese government decides the kinds and quantities of goods to be imported and exported from various countries and fixes the customs duty in accordance with the principle of equality, mutual interest and supply of needs.

as a result of the control of foreign trade and the reform in the customs system, people's china in the year after its founding, ended the large foreign trade deficit which the country used to have every year before liberation. with the planned growth of china's national economy, the volume of foreign trade has increased year by year. a still greater increase followed the development of china's foreign relations during the great proletarian cultural revolution. shanghai now handles goods to and from more than a hundred countries and regions in all the five continents of the world.

the goods which shanghai imports now consist mainly of means of production for promoting china's industry and agriculture and scientific research. apart from such traditional export items as farm and side-line products, minerals and other goods, industrial goods made in china have figured increasingly among export commodities. some of the machines made in shanghai are exported to asian, african and latin american countries.

the number of ocean-going ships calling at shanghai every year is now seven times that in 1950. the port has become a link of friendship between the people of china and other countries.

PLA SPORTS MEET

Chinese Party and State Leaders Watch Football, Basketball Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

chinese party and state leaders watched football and basketball matches at the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army on the evening of may 23 and 24.

they were yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, wu teh, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ngapo ngawang-jigme, hu chueh-wen and yao lien-wei, as well as chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court.

present were leading members of various p.l.a. general departments, services and arms yang cheng-wu, chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, li ta, wang shang-jung, hu wei, liang pi-yeh, tien wei-hsin, wei po-ting, chang tsung-hsun, chang ling-pin, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, hsu pin, chang ju-kuang, chan hai-ying, sun hung-chen, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hung-kun, fu chuan-tso, chang ta-chih, wang ping, hsiang shou-chung, huang hsin-ting, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, li chen, tsui tien-min and chen hsien-jui, as well as leaders of the 20 army sports delegations and representatives of the 61 advanced mass sports units participating in the sports meet.

playing in the football and basketball matches in the past two days were the football teams of the peking and shenyang army units, the men's basketball teams of the tsinan and kwangchow army units and the railway corps, and the women's basketball teams of the shenyang, kwangchow and nanking army units. their fine sportsmanship and good play drew warm applause from the spectators.

Chinese Army Sports Meet Winds Up Competition

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

all the 18 events at the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army came to a close here this evening after a fortnight of keen competition.

the sports festival reflected how the commanders and fighters had been engaged in physical training for the defence of the motherland and the consolidation

of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and how this sports growth on the basis on mass participation had further enhanced the fighting capability of the army and raised its standards in sports.

guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the 5,000 entrants of various nationalities, both men and women, conscientiously implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second," showed good sportsmanship and attained a new level in sports.

tung hsiang-yi of the peking units tallied 590 points for a new world record in the women's 25-metre small-bore pistol shooting event, and runner-up tu ning-sheng of the nanking units equalled the listed world record of 587 points. nineteen other competitors and one relay team improved nine national records on 25 occasions, and 104 competitors and seven teams shared in improving 46 army records on 207 occasions.

among the many salient features of this sports meet was the way the competitors seized every bit of spare time for assiduously studying marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's writings and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they gave demonstrations and played some of the matches at grassroots units in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports, and learned modestly from workers, peasants and soldiers and invited them to talk on their experience in theoretical study.

competitors from the peking, kwangchow, lanchow, kunming and other units, speaking at discussions, paid high tribute to sportsmanship seen at the meet. stressing unity and friendship, competitors would give up chances for winning so as to avoid collisions that might injure comrades-in-arms. they also made a penetrating criticism of the bourgeois tendency of "championitis" (or everything for the win). competitors learned from and helped one another for common progress under the inspiration of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the sports meet brought together for exchange of experience representatives from 61 army units outstanding for their success in encouraging mass participation in sports. it invited 230 workers, peasants and soldiers in the peking area to serve on the panel of commentators. collectively, they passed judgements on the ideology, sportsmanship and performance of the competitors and referees, encouraging good examples, suggesting improvements in case of shortcomings and thus guiding the competition along chairman mao's revolutionary line. representatives from the outstanding units shared and popularized their experience in promoting mass sports and pledged themselves to bring back and apply the advanced experience of

fraternal units to promoting mass participation in sports at their own units.

the sports meet put the stress on catering for the masses and the grassroots units. a number of events were moved to grassroots army units, factories, people's communes and schools so that more workers, peasants and soldiers could enjoy them and the competitors could learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. after the contests, the competitors had discussions with workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, joined them in physical labour and helped train sportsmen of grassroots units. people praised this innovation as an example of sports serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the sports meet drew an aggregate audience several times over the previous army sports meets because some of the events were moved to grassroots units.

a crop of up-and-coming sportsmen has come to the fore in this sports meet. in swimming alone, 106 competitors were newcomers who showed promising form. 16-year-old wang lin of the wuhan units clocked two minutes 31.8 seconds in the men's 200-metre breaststroke to break the national record.

the women's shooting team of the foochow units won the team title in semi-automatic rifle shooting by collecting a total of 712 points. all the five members of the team are around twenty, serving in the army as typists, telephone operators or medical orderly. four of them had only half a year's practice before entering the meet. 16-year-old girl ma li-li of the kwangchow units landed the hand grenade at a distance of 62.4 metres to improve the national record. the emergence of fast-improving young sportsmen en masse augurs well for sports in the army.

military sports events are traditional in the army sports meet. but these events at the current meet were different from previous ones. the hand grenade throw called for precision as well as distance so as to meet the requirements in actual combat. the cross-country motor racing included complicated terrain and natural obstacles as was on real battlefields. added to the traditional obstacle race was an item of exploding tank targets. these innovations were closely connected with actual military training and aimed at enhancing combat capabilities. the participants in these events set high command on themselves and saw the contests as a test of their courage and tenacity.

the worker-peasant-soldier spectators said the competition in military sports events had brought into full play the army's revolutionary spirit of pressing ahead and fighting courageous and tenacious battles.

after competition, competitors and coaches conscientiously summed up their experience. they said the good results shown in the current sports meet marked only a fresh beginning. they pledged to do still better and strive for better results under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports.

China's Third Army Sports Meet Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

the fortnight-long third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army came to a victorious close here today.

attending the closing ceremony were party and state leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, ku mu and sun chien, as well as shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court.

nearly 5,000 sports men and women from 20 major units of the army were entered in this grand sports meet. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory gave full play to the army's indomitable style of fighting with dauntlessness and tenacity, implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second" by laying stress on friendship, unity and sportsmanship, and thus achieved good results in competition. this symbolizes the new revolutionary mental outlook of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and reflects the extensive mass participation and vigorous growth of sports activities in the army.

the closing ceremony began at eight p.m. in the capital indoor stadium. amidst lively music, members of the presidium of the sports meet presented awards to the representatives of the outstanding army units in promoting mass sports, record breakers and their coaches and the teams that topped the list of total team standings, while the spectators gave them a prolonged ovation in congratulation.

li ta, chairman of the presidium of the third army sports meet and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, spoke at the ceremony. describing it as a big success, he said that it met the projected targets under the guidance of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and with the kind attention given by the central committee of the communist party of china and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

"we must continue our efforts to make a good study of the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat; resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports; keep to the orientation of making sports serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the purpose of raising the army's combat strength; lay the stress on promoting sports in the companies and other grassroots units, and energetically organize mass sports activities so as to further raise the level of sports in the army," li ta stated.

his speech was followed by a programme of songs, dances and sports exhibitions. lively songs and dances, calisthenics and wushu were performed by groups of pre-school age children and the peking junior wushu team. one thousand army artists and middle and primary school teachers and pupils presented a large-scale song and dance item entitled "march forward victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line". it sang the praises of the tremendous victories for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and of the excellent situation marked by the growing prosperity of the socialist motherland, and vividly delineated the determination of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters to unite with the people of all nationalities in the struggle to defend the motherland and advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

among those present at the closing ceremony were:

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms yang cheng-wu, chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, peng shao-hui, wang shang-jung, wu hsiu-chuan, liang pi-yeh, tien wei-hsin, wei po-ting, chang tsung-hsun, kuo lin-hsiang, chang chih-ming, chang ai-ping, tao lu-chia, wang hung-kun, ma ning, fu chuan-tso, chang ta-chih, wang ping, hsiang shou-chih, chen ho-chiao, huang hsin-ting, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, li chen, wu ke-hua, tsui tien-min, sung shih-lun, liu chih-chien and tang liang; and

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, the state council and peking municipality.

also present were military attaches of various embassies in peking and their wives.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Diplomatic Envoys of African Countries to China
Give Reception to Mark Africa Day Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the africa day.

among the guests were wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, wang yi-chih, vice-minister of light industry, su chieh, vice-minister of railway, chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement spoke at the reception on behalf of diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

he said that the balance sheet of the organization of african unity during the past 12 years "has been very inspiring." "during this period the o.a.u. has succeeded in uncovering the intrigues and crimes hatched out by imperialism," he added.

"in 1963, the o.a.u. comprised of just about thirty states. however, today the number is forty-two and this number is bound to increase. after the independence of guinea-bissau in september 1974, we are waiting with eagerness to celebrate the forthcoming nationhood of cape verde islands, sao tome and principes, mozambique and angola in the not too distant future.

"needless to say, independence was not a gift offered on a silver platter. it was precisely the brilliant victories which have been won by the heroic sons and daughters of africa".

ambassador langue-tsobgny clement said that these victories won by the african people "have been made possible by the moral and material support we have had from all just and peace loving nations and peoples. among these friendly nations, the people's republic of china has a prominent place for its active, untiring and unselfish aid."

the ambassador stressed: "no true african can claim to be free until the vestiges of colonialism, in whatever form have been eliminated from our continent.

"no african country has the right to assume being sovereign and really free as long as the vorster and smith remain stubborn in the practice of their hateful and criminal policy of apartheid."

the ambassador pointed out that the israeli zionist provocation and aggression in the middle east constitute a menace against the african countries, the arab countries and the third world.

he said that the african countries support the just cause of the arab brothers against israeli aggression and expansionism and support the palestinian people in their efforts to regain their national rights.

in conclusion the ambassador said: "we welcome the glorious victories of the valiant indo-chinese peoples. we also support the peaceful reunification of the korean nation. we fully support the people's republic of china in its efforts to liberate taiwan and reunite the fatherland."

speaking at the reception, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua extended the warmest festive greetings to the governments and people of african states on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "great changes have taken place in the african continent over the past twelve years. in response to the great call 'to eradicate all forms of colonialism from africa' set forth in the o.a.u. charter, the african countries and people, holding high the banner of unity and struggle, fought unyieldingly and persistently and won one great victory after another in the struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism, and to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect their national resources."

the foreign minister continued: "africa is now a vigorous fighting force in the third world's united struggle against hegemonism. the chinese government and people are overjoyed and inspired by your victories, and sincerely wish you still greater victories."

he pointed out: "at present, the situation in africa is getting even better. the people in guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola have won the right to national independence through protracted armed struggle. the national liberation struggle of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania is developing. of course, no reactionaries will step down from the stage of history of their own accord, and they will invariably put up a deathbed struggle. what merits our attention now is the fact that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia, supported and instigated by imperialism and the superpowers, are resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to maintain their reactionary rule. while intensifying armed repression, they energetically trumpet 'detente' in an attempt to undermine the militant unity of the african countries and stamp out the flames of the armed struggle waged by the people of southern africa. however, we are convinced that the african countries, which have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism, and the increasingly awakening african people will see through the enemies' various stratagems and use revolutionary dual tactics against their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. the great african people, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly win independence and liberation for the whole african continent."

in conclusion, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "china and the african countries belong to the third world. bound closely together by the lot we shared in history and by our common fighting task, we are comrades-in-arms on the same front. we sympathized with and supported each other in the past, and we will continue to strengthen our unity and fight together in the days ahead. the african people may rest assured that we chinese people will always stand on your side and remain your reliable friends."

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and some asian and african friends in peking were also present at the reception.

the reception was permeated with the friendship and unity of the people of africa, china and other countries.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Peking Reception in Celebration of National Day of Republic of Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of argentina in peking, gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the national day of the republic of argentina.

attending the reception were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, fan tzu-yu, minister of commerce, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned huang wen, chao cheng-hung, yang shou-shan and yang chi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Peking After Visiting Shansi, Honan and Heilungkiang Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth wound up their visit to shansi, honan and heilungkiang provinces and arrived here from harbin by special plane this afternoon in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

arriving here by the same plane were members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee sarin chhak and his wife, chau seng, chan youran and his wife, thiounn mumm, and chea san and his wife; madame keat chhon; vice-minister of foreign affairs van piny and his wife; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife; and cambodian diplomatic envoys to various countries now in peking and their wives, who had accompanied prime minister and madame penn nouth on the visit.

the distinguished cambodian guests were met at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and departmental director chu chuan-hsien and deputy departmental directors wang chen and liang feng of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee thiounn prasith and other cambodian friends here.

upon their departure from harbin, the distinguished cambodian guests were seen off at the airport by first vice-chairman liu kuang-tao and vice-chairmen fu kuei-ching and jen chung-yi of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chairman li chien-pai and vice-chairman fan kuei-lan of the harbin city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets with Journalists Delegation of Republic of Guinea

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 24, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, chinese vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation at the tachai production brigade this afternoon with a journalists delegation of the republic of guinea with guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara as its leader and oumar diabate as its deputy leader.

attending the meeting were li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and chia lai-heng, vice-chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee.

the delegation arrived at tachai from peking for a visit on may 22.

CHINA AND IRAN

Physical Training Director of Iranian Armed Forces Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

brig. gen. m. khakbiz, physical training director of the iranian armed forces, concluded his visit to china and left here by plane this evening.

among those seeing him off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned han fu-tung, chai ming-wu and chao chun-cheng, and minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy here djavad rajabzadeh.

while in china, brig. gen. m. khakbiz toured peking, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Minister of Communications Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with a japanese non-governmental ocean shipping friendship delegation led by hiroshi miwa.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on may 19 as guests of the head office of the china ocean shipping company and the head office of the china ocean shipping agency. sun ping-hua, president of the secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, met with the delegation in peking. the japanese guests had discussions with chinese departments concerned on matters related to shipping.

the japanese delegation will leave peking for home tomorrow.

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Japanese Writers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met with yasushi inoue, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and a japanese writer, his wife and the japanese writers' delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were writers yukio togawa, tsutomu minagami, junzo shono and tyotaro shiba, commentators susumu odagiti and hirotoshi fukuda, and junko sato.

among those present were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

chang chih-chiang, leading member of the chinese medical association, met and gave a banquet this evening in honour of three japanese experts in antibiotics including hamao umezawa.

the japanese experts arrived in shanghai on may 19 for a visit to china and came to peking yesterday.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

a 19-member friendship visiting group from korea arrived here by train this morning for a friendly visit to china. leader of the group is kim geun su, vice-chairman of the kaesong municipal administrative committee, and deputy leader is song myung jun, a section chief of the general affairs bureau under the administration council.

the korean comrades were welcomed at the railway station by kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs Visits Honan Province in Central China

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 24, 1975)

j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, and his party wound up their visit to honan province and left here for shanghai by plane this afternoon in the company of chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

they were seen off at the airport by liu hung-wen, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, and chai yu-ting, vice-chairman of the chengchow city revolutionary committee.

j.r.l. kotsokoane and his party arrived in honan province from peking on may 22. accompanied by leading members of the anyang prefectural revolutionary committee and the linhsien county revolutionary committee, they visited the county's red flag canal, known as a "man-made milky way", power stations and machinery plants on the same day.

adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, people in linhsien county have made energetic efforts to build water conservancy projects, and in ten years from 1960 turned a drought-ravaged mountain area into a socialist county crisscrossed by irrigation canals and ditches. last year's per-hectare grain yield was 4.8 tons, double the 1960 figure.

minister of foreign affairs j.r.l. kotsokoane and the other lesotho guests visited the "youth tunnel", a key project of the red flag canal on the taihang mountains. they were given an account of how builders dug the tunnel by jen yang-cheng, a labour hero, special class. more than 300 young men and women worked on the project. through 17 months of hard work and completed the 610-metre long tunnel with a flow of 25 cubic metres per second on the rock-strewn mountain. the project was hence named the "youth tunnel." the guests praised the peasants for their miraculous achievement by self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of chairman mao.

the guests also visited other major projects along the canal and hydro-electric power stations.

on the evening of may 22, the linhsien county revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the visitors.

minister of foreign affairs j.r.l. kotsokoane and his party arrived in chengchow, the capital of honan province, from linhsien county yesterday afternoon. the guests visited the chengchow state no. 3 cotton mill and a water-lifting station in the city suburbs. the honan provincial and chengchow municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet to warmly welcome the friends from lesotho.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Rubber Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

the malaysian rubber trade delegation led by lew sip hon, chairman of the malaysian rubber exchange and licensing board, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to southern china on its way home.

while in peking, the delegation had discussions with the china national chemicals import and export corporation and the head office of the china ocean shipping company on matters related to rubber trade and shipping. the malaysian guests visited a people's commune and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

delegation leader lew sip hon gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening. hashim bin sultan, malaysian ambassador to china, had given a reception on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Mexican Young Agronomists' Group

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 25, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with mexican young agronomists' group led by engineer manuel francisco peyro carono, adviser to the social-economic development committee of durango state this afternoon at the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province.

present on the occasion was kuo feng-lien, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tachai production brigade.

the mexican group arrived at the tachai production brigade from peking yesterday.

Mexican Government Educational Delegation Visits Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

the mexican government educational delegation led by victor bravo, secretary for public education of mexico, visited the tachai production brigade of hsiyang county in north china's shansi province between may 22 and 23.

kuo feng-lien, chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, made a special trip to yangchuan railway station, 45 kilometres from tachai, to greet the mexican guests.

on their arrival, the guests were given a warm welcome by a group of singing and dancing students in their holiday best.

the tachai brigade was a scene of may time prosperity. near the village, the mexican guests inspected a plot of lush green spring wheat in sturdy growth on flattened land. when told that the wheat strain was introduced from mexico, victor bravo and the other mexican guests were pleased. among its merits, the short stalked mexican spring wheat grows faster and yields higher than ordinary strains. it is trial planted in tachai for the first time this year. in addition, a good strain maize from mexico is in bud here. chatting and walking by the wheat field, the

chinese and mexican friends looked forward to a good harvest of mexican spring wheat which is symbolic of the friendship between china and mexico.

victor bravo and the other guests viewed the terraced fields and a water lifting project. on the slope of the hutou mountain, the visitors inspected an irrigation installation. it is one of the three such installations presented by mexican president echeverria's son alvaro echeverria to the chinese government on behalf of the mexican government when he visited china in may 1974. mexican experts gave the tachai brigade on-the-spot help in installing the equipment on several occasions. kuo feng-lien told the visitors the irrigation installation was very good in performance.

the mexican friends left tachai this morning for a visit to shanghai via peking.

Mexican Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and feted manuel ramos gurrion, member of the mexican federal chamber of deputies, and his wife.

the mexican guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to china as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

China's Tientsin Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Nigeria for Home

(NCNA-English Lagos, May 25, 1975)

the tientsin men's volleyball team of china left here for home yesterday after an 11-day friendly visit to nigeria.

among those seeing the team off at the airport was s.o. lawal, secretary of the nigerian national amateur volleyball association.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu was also present.

during its stay in nigeria, the team has visited the capitals of the western, kwara and mid-western states of nigeria and was warmly welcomed by the local officials and people.

on the afternoon of may 23, the chinese team played its final match with the nigerian national men's volleyball team at the national stadium here to the warm welcome of the spectators.

on the same evening, the nigerian national amateur volleyball association gave a reception for the guest team.

on may 22, chinese ambassador feng yu-chiu gave a reception on the visit of the team. among those present at the reception was chairman of the lagos state sports commission alhaji m.s. adewale.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Peruvian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the peruvian journalists delegation led by alberto ruiz eldrredge rivera.

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero was present on the occasion.

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Peruvian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the peruvian journalists delegation led by alberto ruiz eldrredge rivera.

among the guests were peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero and his wife, and minister-counsellor of the peruvian embassy in peking juan alayza rospigliosi.

present were hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; hsiao tse-yao, leading member of the

"people's daily"; mao teh-hou, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; chang chang-hai, leading member of the "kwangming daily"; and wang li-hsing, assistant editor-in-chief of the "peking daily", as well as wang chia-hua, lin ning and wang chang-yi.

deputy director hsieh li-fu and delegation leader alberto ruiz eldrredge rivera proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and peru.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

a government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and deputy prime minister and minister of education, arrived here by air today to pay a friendly visit to china and officiate at the opening ceremony of the forthcoming romanian industrial exhibition in peking.

members of the delegation include deputy head of a department under the r.c.p. central committee vasile sandru, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation ion stoian and vice-minister of heavy machine building cornel pinzaru.

the national flags of romania and china fluttered at the airport today. among those welcoming the distinguished romanian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and brad remus and vasilescu leonin, director and deputy director of the romanian industrial exhibition.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets with Paul Niculescu and Other Distinguished Romanian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, met in a hospital here this afternoon paul niculescu, leader of the government delegation of the romanian socialist republic, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education; and members of the delegation vasile sandru, deputy head of a department under the r.c.p. central committee, and vasile chitic, first secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and comrade chang wen-ying.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, officials of the romanian embassy here and director brad remus of the romanian industrial exhibition, as well as other romanian friends in peking.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed at the banquet at which vice-premier li hsien-nien was the first to speak.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended a warm welcome to the china visit of the romanian government delegation.

the chinese vice-premier warmly praised the romanian people who, rallying closely around the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, have adhered to the revolutionary principle of independence and hard work and have scored important achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of building socialism. he stressed that the abundance of variegated exhibits which will be on display at the forthcoming romanian exhibition is a vivid demonstration.

the current international situation as a whole is better than ever, vice-premier li hsien-nien stated. the great, historic victory the indochinese peoples have won by way of people's war is a tremendous encouragement to the oppressed nations and peoples the world over in their revolutionary struggle. it serves as a fresh proof that the people of a small country can definitely defeat the aggression by a big power, provided they dare to rise in struggle, to take up arms and to take their destiny into their own hands, he added.

speaking of the increasingly fierce scramble between the two superpowers, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: they are not only scrambling on the continents, but on the sea as well; their scramble is world-wide but its emphasis is in europe. each hegemonic power is making desperate efforts to develop weaponry of all descriptions in a bid to overwhelm the other and seize superiority. their scramble of such intensity and their frenzied arms expansion and preparations for war will ultimately pit themselves against each other in armed conflict. there is every indication that the so-called arms reduction, detente and lasting peace vaunted by the superpowers are all twaddles designed to deceive the people. the peoples all over the world should heighten their vigilance and make a serious effort to get well prepared.

vice-premier li hsien-nien remarked that the profound, revolutionary friendship cemented by the people of china and romania in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and capable of standing any tests. he expressed the conviction that the friendly visit to china by the romanian government delegation led by comrade niculescu will certainly be an important contribution to the enhancement of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two states and the two peoples of china and romania.

deputy prime minister niculescu said in his speech: "the warm reception our delegation has received and

the forthcoming inauguration of the romanian industrial exhibition here in peking bring into relief the warm, friendly and close relations between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples of romania and china. we respect each other's independence and sovereignty, refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs and support each other. our mighty friendship is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and marxism-leninism." he said that the romanian people sincerely rejoiced at the great successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung.

the deputy prime minister said: "the world today is undergoing profound changes. our party and people highly estimate the great victories won by the vietnamese and cambodian peoples. these victories show clearly that no force whatsoever in the world can subdue a people so long as they rise in struggle to safeguard their sovereignty. to solve the major issues confronting the world, the people of various countries must strengthen their unity in struggle." "we hold that new principles should be observed in international life, or in other words, it is essential to respect the right of every nation to safeguard its independence and free itself from foreign intervention," he stated.

present at the banquet were member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of education chou jung-hsin, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, chen chieh, wang lei and wang yao-ting.

Peking Banquet Honors Bucharest University Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

li chi, a leading member of the ministry of education, met and feted the bucharest university delegation from romania led by vice-president of the university zamfir zorin here this evening.

present on the occasion were chairman wang lien-lung, vice-chairmen huang hsin-pai and kuo tsung-lin of the peking university revolutionary committee, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

the romanian friends arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Somali Livestock and Forestry Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng met here this afternoon with the somali livestock and forestry friendship delegation led by yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for the ministry of livestock, forestry and range. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman was present on the occasion.

present also were chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and leading members of departments concerned, including li heng, ma ling and chen ling-feng.

chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua met with secretary of state yusuf ali osman and other somali friends this morning.

Somali Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Somali Livestock and Forestry Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the somali livestock and forestry friendship delegation led by yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for the ministry of livestock, forestry and range.

among the guests were chinese minister sha feng and vice-minister hsiao peng of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including li heng, chen ling-feng and ma ling.

ambassador ahmed mohamed darman, secretary of state yusuf ali osman and minister sha feng proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between somalia and china and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Somali Livestock and Forestry Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

the somali livestock and forestry friendship delegation led by yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for the ministry of livestock, forestry and range, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for romania by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned li heng, chen ling-feng and ma ling.

present were somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka National Lawn Tennis Team Meets Chinese Team in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1975)

the sri lanka national lawn tennis team met the chinese national tennis team here this afternoon in its first friendly match at the indoor tennis courts in the peking stadium.

present to watch the match were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee), and mou tso-yun, leading member of the tennis association of the people's republic of china. prior to the match, they met and had a friendly conversation with a.c. gooneratne, leader of the sri lanka lawn tennis delegation, and other sri lanka friends.

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, was present.

the tennis courts were permeated with a friendly atmosphere between the people and sportsmen of china and sri lanka. a welcome ceremony was held prior to the match. today, ten matches were played simultaneously in four courts. the guest team won two matches in boys' singles and one match in girls' singles and the host team won four matches in men's and women's singles, two matches in men's doubles and one match in women's doubles. the good performance by players of both countries drew continuous, enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Parliament Members' Group of Thai Democratic Party Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 25, 1975)

a five-member parliament members' group of the thai democratic party led by pichai rattakul arrived here by train yesterday.

among those meeting the group at the railway station were ma chia-chun, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wang lan-hsi, deputy head of the foreign affairs office under the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

kou ching-yen, leading member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a dinner in honour of the thai guests that evening.

the parliament members' group of the thai democratic party has come for a visit to china at the invitation of the host institute.

CHINA AND US

US Athletes Leave Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 24, 1975)

the united states track and field team led by joseph r. scalzo, president of the u.s. amateur athletic union, wound up its four-day visit to shanghai and left here for peking by air this evening.

the u.s. track and field team arrived in shanghai from kwangchow on may 20. it met an east china team in a two-day friendly match on may 22 and 23 in the hungkou stadium.

feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and tu chien, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) watched the match and met joseph r. scalzo and other officials and coaches of the u.s. team.

the friendly match drew warm applause from a daily crowd of 30,000 spectators.

the u.s. team visited a suburban people's commune,

a children's palace, a workers' housing estate, a steam turbine plant and witnessed a severed limb grafting surgery at the no. 6 people's hospital in shanghai. the u.s. athletes visited a 20,000-seat indoor stadium under construction, had a sight-seeing tour and an excursion boat cruise about the whangpoo river.

the shanghai branch of the athletics association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet in honour of the u.s. team.

US Athletes Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1975)

the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) and the chinese track and field association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the united states track and field team.

attending were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association, leading members of organizations concerned including lin ping, and chinese athletes and coaches.

george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, mrs. bush and deputy chief harry thayer of the liaison office attended.

before the banquet, chao cheng-hung, ni chih-chin and others met with leader joseph r. scalzo, deputy leaders richard baum, leroy t. walker and mrs. patricia ricco of the team. chief bush and deputy chief thayer were present on the occasion.

the u.s. track and field team arrived in peking yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

7th World Meteorological Organization
Congress Closes

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 23, 1975)

the seventh congress of the world meteorological organization (wmo) closed here today after examining and adopting the organization's 1976-1979 work programme and budget.

a resolution adopted at the congress admitted the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam into the organization.

the congress reelected mahamed fathi taha (egypt) and david arthur davies (britain) president and secretary general of the organization. chang nai-chao, vice-director of the central meteorological bureau of china, was reelected member of its executive committee.

it also decided to use chinese as one of the organization is official and working languages.

it agreed to hold the next congress in geneva in april, 1979.

at the may 22 plenary session, the chinese representative pointed out that in some non-governmental organizations such as the international council of scientific unions which have relations with the w.m.o., there are still up to now some groups or individuals illegally using the name of china and keeping contact with the chiang clique. this is absolutely not allowed. the chinese representative expressed the hope that these organizations should conform to the historical trend and take immediate actions to sever all relations with those groups or individuals in accordance to the relevant resolutions of the united nations and the w.m.o. he also demanded that the w.m.o. urge all these organizations to expel the groups or individuals illegally using the name of china and keeping contact with the chiang clique.

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